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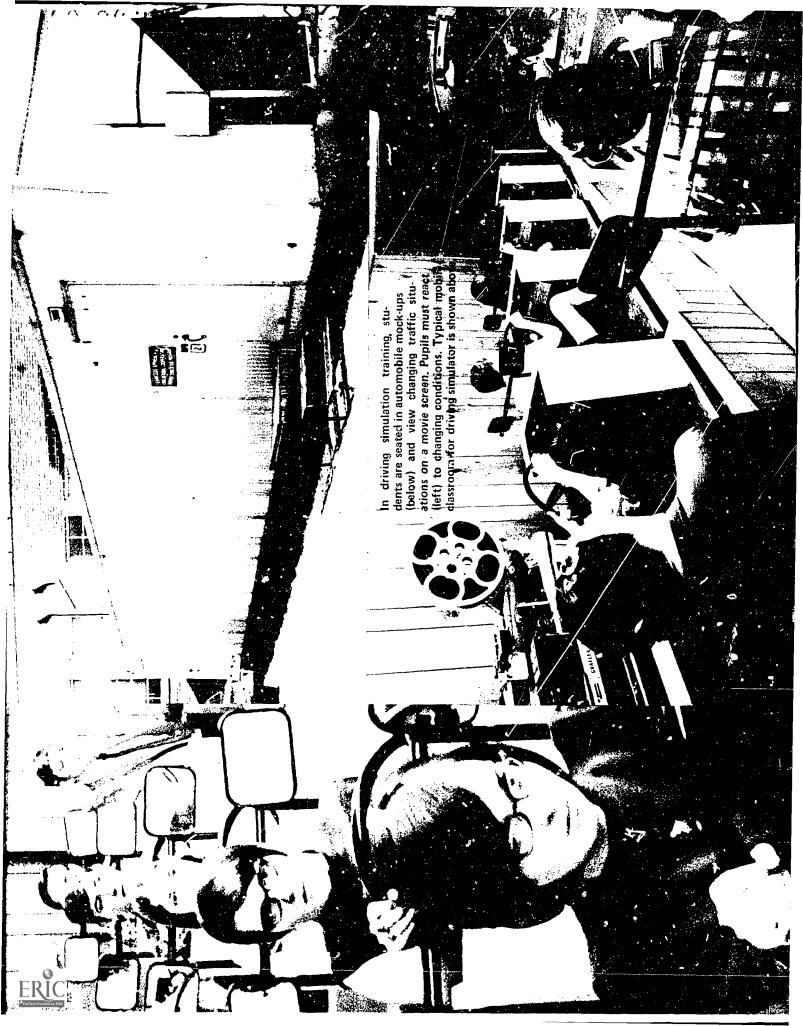
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ABSTRACT

The program, designed to give the driver-training pupil a semester of 50 hours of instruction, involves four instructional phases, one of them optional to give flexibility to fit the varying needs of different school systems: Phase 1--the classroom phase, with 30 instructional hours devoted to 30 specific events, staggered at each school (staggered scheduling, possible in the cooperative framework, reduces cost); Phase 2--the driving simulator phase; Phase 3--driving range work (where it is possible); Phase 4--behind-the-wheel driving in actual traffic. The manual, with its companion publication, the coordinator's guide, provides basic information for establishing and operating the program. It includes detailed descriptions of classroom events, daily lesson plans, and extensive listings of free instructional materials and student handouts. Sources of equipment and sample tests are appended. (AJ)





COOPERATIVE DRIVER EDUCATION AND SAFETY TRAINING

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF

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Instructor's Guide

Educational Laboratory, Inc. Produced By Appalachia

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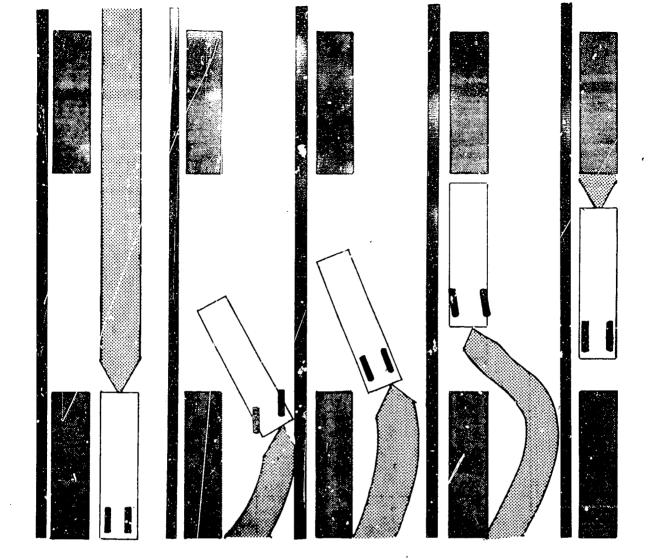




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Range Evaluation Sheet			
Range Evaluation Sheet			
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Introduction

In response to the driver education dilemma faced by many schools, the Appalachia Educational Laboratory, Inc., has developed an alternative approach that for the first time makes driver education feasible for all high schools, without regard to size or location. Fundamental to this alternative program is the Educational Cooperative--several individual schools or districts working together for mutual benefit. After several years of development, testing and evaluation at a number of sites, the Cooperative Driver Education and Safety Training Program has demonstrated at least four major advantages over traditional programs:

- It is operable at much lower cost,
- It gives more students access to driver education,
- Quality of instruction is as good or better than with costlier programs,
- It is flexible enough to be adapted to the requirements and resources of any school or system.

Additional advantages of the Cooperative Driver Education and Safety Training Proincludes specific per-pupil cost comparisons, capital investment data, program quality evaluation, a general curriculum description and a brief discussion of organization. gram are described in the Administrator's Adoption Guide, one of three publications prepared for the adoption and operation of this program. The Administrator's Guide



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This Instructor's Guide and its companion publication, the Coordinator's Guide, are the basic how-to manuals for establishing and operating the Cooperative Driver Education and Safety Training Program.

This manual includes detailed descriptions of classroom events, daily lesson plans, extensive listings of free instructional materials and student handouts and a helpful appendix of equipment sources.

step-by-step, with the establishment and operation of the Cooperative Approach to Driver Education and Traffic Safety Training. The guide for the cooperative driver education coordinator is designed to assist,

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Information about these publications is available upon request.

Program Synopsis

at Educational Cooperatives in Kentucky and Tennessee, involves four instructional phases. The Cooperative Driver Education and Safet, Training Program, as extensively tested One of these phases is optional, however, giving the program the flexibility to fit the needs of large and small, rural and urban school systems. During a typical semester of instruction the pupil receives 50 hours of training in the class and behind the wheel.

Phase One

(This staggered scheduling, possible So that films and other classroom teaching aids can be used most effectively, This is the classroom phase, with 30 instructional hours devoted to 30 specific within the Educational Cooperative framework, helps significantly to reduce the cost the classroom events at each school are staggered. of driver education.)

correspond to specific instructional events in the classroom phase. (Events are described in the next chapter.) Staggered scheduling of the Drivocator unit and Evaluator and Brake Numbers in the columns under each school The following chart is a sample semester schedule for classroom events in an edu-Reaction Timer is also shown in the sample chart. cational cooperative involving seven schools.

Phase Two

This is At this point the student begins work in the driving simulator. If driving range reduced to 5 hours if range instruction is provided. (IMPORTANT NOTE: THE NUMBER OF instruction is not available, the phase involves 9 hours work on the simulator.

SAMPLE SEMESTER SCHEDULE OF CLASSROOM INSTRUCTIONAL EVENTS

		1		1			į			}			}								
SCHOOL	Ŋ	1	2	7	3	4	8	24	6	10	5	E. 6	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SCHOOL	F	1	2	23	5	24	E. 6	11	D. 11-12	D. 13	D. 14	7	10	15	16	17	3	4	21	26	18
SCHOOL	E	5	7	8	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
SCHOOL	D	1	2	8	6	7	2	Е. 6	15	16	19	20	10	3	4	21	22	23	24	26	18
SCHOOL	C	1	2	5	E. 6	3	4	7	8	6	10	15	16	17	19	20	11	12	13	14	18
SCHOOL	В	1	2	8	6	5	3	4	10	7	17	11	D. 12-13	D. 14	1	19	20	15	16	18	23
SCHOOL	A	1	2	1-2	4	D. 3	D. 4	D. 13-14	9~5 °∃	E. 5-6	8	6	10		12		16	17	20	19	18
	DATE.	1-24	1-25	1-26	1-27	1-28	1-31	2-1	2-2	2-3	2-4	2-7	2-8	2-9	2-10	2-11	2-14	2-15	2-16	2-17	2-18

*D.--Drivocator Unit



BEHIND-THE-WHEEL DRIVING HOURS REQUIRED IN DRIVER EDUCATION IS USUALLY DICTATED BY STATE REGULATIONS. INSTRUCTORS SHOULD BE FAMILIAR WITH THESE REGULATIONS.)

Phase Three

regulations permit. (Parking lots and playgrounds--even nearby shopping center facilities--may be utilized effectively as driving ranges.) In typical programs, 5 hours are devoted to work on the driving range. This phase is optional, however, and can be omitted where range facilities are not available and

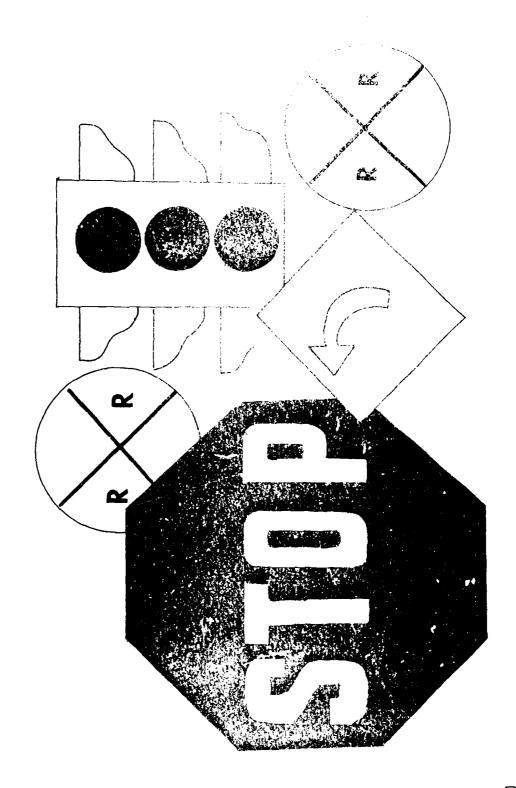
When this part of the program is omitted, simulator instruction time is increased. (TYPICAL DRIVING RANGE LAYOUTS ARE FOUND IN APPENDIX C.)

Phase Four

Each student is given two or three hours of behind-the-wheel driving in actual traffic during this phase of instruction. Again, state regulations apply with respect to the number of hours.

The remaining hours in the phase are devoted to observation time in a driver education automobile.







PHASE ONE Classroom Instruction





EVENT 1/Orientation And Placement

Objectives

- To introduce the Cooperative Driver Education and Traffic Safety
- 2. To specify course content, procedures, and policies

Materials

Handouts (See Appendix B)

- a. Teenage affidavits
- b. Parental approval forms
- c. Schedule of classroom events
- d. Textbook, Sportsmanlike Driving, sixth edition
- . State driver's manual

- 1. Explain how to obtain learner's permit.
- Explain the three-phase or four-phase program (whichever is applicable).
- . Explain course requirements (grading, attendance).

EVENT 2/Pre-Testing

Objective

To find out what the students know about driver and traffic safety

Materials (See Appendix B)

General knowledge pre-test (50 questions)

- 1. Administer the pre-test to all students without explanation.
- 2. Assign textbook, Chapter 1.





EVENTS 3&4/Psychology and Driving

Objectives

- To provide students with basic knowledge concerning the importance of personality factors and safe behavior
- To help students understand social pressures which can lead to dangerous driving 5
- To help students understand how attitudes and emotions greatly affect driving performance 3

Materials

- Films (See Appendix A)
- Attitude and Behavior of a Good Driver (AAA) Social Pressures (Drivocator)
 - - Attitude Emotions (Drivocator)
 Responsible Driver (Drivocator)

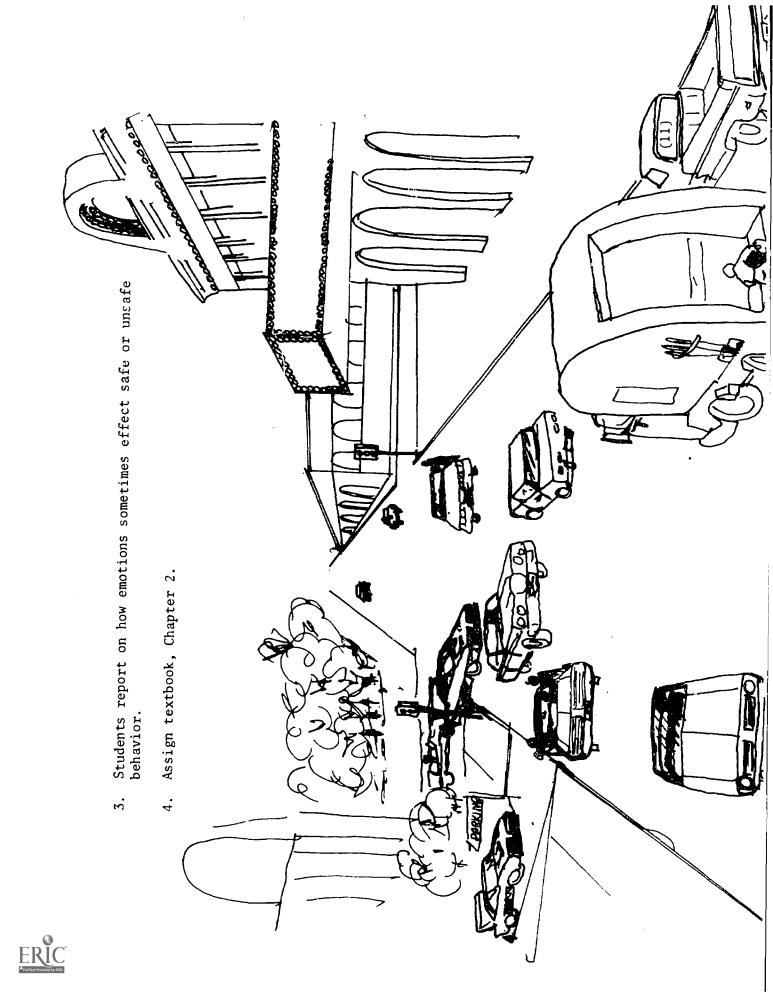
ф.

- Look Who's Driving (Misc. Films 19)

 To See Ourselves (Misc. Films 20)

 Your Responsibility as a Driver (Misc. Films 23:9)
- Textbook, Chapter 1

- Arrange student role-playing (egotist, rationalist, etc.) session.
- View films (Discussion afterward).





EVENT 5/Physical Fitness

Objectives

- To impart to the student the relationship between health and good driving ability
- To show students that many physical impairments can be compensated for in driving 2

Materials

- Films (See Appendix A)
- Night Driving and Seeing (AAA)

 Reaction, Braking and Stopping Distances (AAA)

 How to Follow Safely (National Safety Council)
 - ن.

 - Prychophysical Factor (Drivocator) You as a Driver (Misc. Films 23:1)
- Textbook, Chapter 2 5

- View films.
- Discuss pros and cons of compulsory physical examination for drivers. 5
- Compare fitness requirements for pilots and drivers. 3.
- Assign textbook reading, Chapter 3. 4.
- Discuss age and driving (should old people drive?). у.

EVENT 6/Driver Evaluator Testing

Objectives

To test students' color vision, visual acuity, depth perception, and field of vision

. To test students' reaction time

Materials (See Appendix C)

. Driver evaluator

2. Brake reaction time tester

3. Psychophysical Test Results Form (See Appendix B)

Suggested Activities

. Test all students.

Compare with students the different reaction time among individuals and discuss ramifications of this fact. Alert students who may have a visual problem and not be aware of it. 3.

4. Explain ways to compensate for some visual problems.

5. Assign textbook, Chapter 3.





EVENT 7/Get The Big Picture

Objective

To demonstrate to students the importance of good visual habits in driving

Materials

Films (See Appendix A)

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Smith System (Misc. Films - 7)
Night Driving (Misc. Films - 24:9)

2. Handout: The Eyes Have It (See Appendix B)

Suggested Activities

View Smith System.

Students memorize five seeing steps in The Eyes Have It. 2.

Explain steps to take when meeting cars with "glare" lights at night. 3.

Have class criticize Mr. Smith's activities as he drives in film. 4

EVENTS 8&9/The Accident Problem

Objectives

- To illustrate the dangers of alcohol and drugs
- To present to students facts showing the primary causes of accidents 2.
- To illustrate the tragedy of needless accidents upon real people 3.

Materials

- Films (See Appendix A)
- ပ်
- - ф.
- David Hall Story (Misc. Films 3)

 No Accident (Misc. Films 5)

 Final Factor (Misc. Films 4)

 Safety First, Second, Third (Misc. Films 6)

 Challenge of Traffic (Drivocator)

 Drivin' and Drinkin' (Misc. Films 13)

 A Matter of Judgment (Misc. Films 18)

 Why Wear Seat Belts? (Coxco)
- Booklets or Handouts (See Appendix B)
- Accident statistic booklets (local, state, or federal)
- Test Your A.Q. (AMA) ρ,
- Local newspapers ပ



3. Textbook, Chapter 4

Suggested Activities

1. Have guest speakers (traffic judge, police officer).

2. View films.

Discuss auto accidents in community and how they could have been avoided. 3.

4. Discuss dangers of alcohol and driving.

EVENT 10/Motorcycle Safety

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Objectives

- To develop student awareness of the unique features and problems of motorcycle driving
- To help students acquire the necessary skills to operate a motorcycle safely 2.

Materials

- Films (See Appendix A)
- Background to the Motorcycle (Misc. Films 15)
 Operation of the Motorcycle (Misc. Films 17)
 Natural Forces and the Motorcycle (Misc. Films 16)
- 2. Textbook, Chapter 20

- View films.
- 2. Discuss with students the basic dangers of motorcycle riding.



EVENTS 11&12/Man-Made Traffic Laws

Objective

To be sure that, upon completion of these events, the students have satisfactory knowledge of: _;

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rights-of-way rules
 a.
D.
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signs and signals

rules of the road ٠. م

speed limits

accident responsibilities (first aid) . Н.

Licensing procedures

Materials

Films (See Appendix A)

Motor Vehicle Laws (AAA)

Stay Right, Stay Safe (National Safety Council)
What Right of Way? (National Safety Council)
Signs of Life (Drivocator)
Rules of Road (Drivocator)

. q.

We Drivers (Misc. Films - 8)

e.

Using the Rules of the Road (Misc. Films - 23:5)

State driver's manual 2 Magnetic traffic boards (model cars) 3.

Language Master (card questions - see Appendix C)

- 5. Textbook, Chapter 7
- 6. Handout: Driver Education Accident Report

- Have students demonstrate knowledge of right-of-way rules using magnetic traffic board.
- 2. View films.
- Class discussion: Why drive on the right-hand side of the road? 3
- Have students illustrate correct signaling procedures, passing, and lane-changing.
- 5. Give quiz on signs and signals.





EVENTS 13&14/Nature's Traffic Laws

Objectives

- To demonstrate the effects of friction, kinetic energy, and force of impact, gravity, and inertia on the driving process
- To stress to students the knowledge that every time one violates a natural law when driving one has to pay for it 5
- To teach students braking and stopping distances, how to determine force of impact, and how to calculate reaction time 3

Materials

- _;
- Traffic Laws Made by Nature (AAA)

 Reaction, Braking and Stopping Distances (AAA)

 Forces of Nature I (Drivocator)

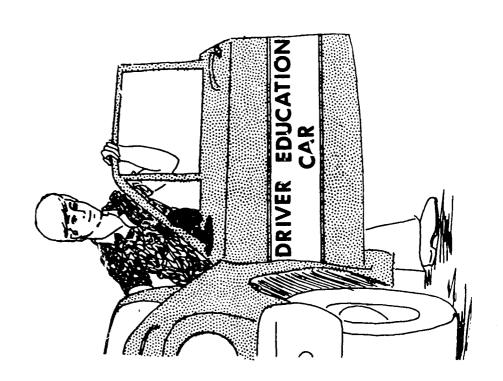
 Forces of Nature II (Drivocator)

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- Mathematics of Disaster (Misc. Films 21)
 Natural Forces and the Motorcycle (Misc. Films 16)
 - Natural Laws (Misc. Films 23:4)
- Textbook, Chapters 5 and 6

- 1. Conduct brake detonator demonstration with class.
- 2. View films.

- 3. Discuss nature's laws and highway construction.
- 4. Discuss one-car accidents and nature's laws.





EVENT 15/Driving In The Country

Objective

1. To teach students the hazards of rural driving

Materials

Films (See Appendix A)

Urban and Suburban Driving Hazards (35 mm filmstrip) (Misc. Films - 10)

Driving in the Country (AAA)

Open Road (Drivocator)

Situations on Rural Roads and Highways (Misc. Films - 23:8)

4 C C F

Suggested Activities

1. View film.

Students discuss or give reports on hazards of rural driving. 2.

3. Explain safety procedures when meeting animals an roadway.



EVENT 16/Driving In The City

Objectives 0

- To teach students to recognize and cope with hazards peculiar to urban driving
- To have students demonstrate proper knowledge of lane-changing, lane-selection, parking maneuvers, and sign and signal meanings 2
- To help students develop ability to recognize potential traffic hazards

Materials

3.

Films (See Appendix A)

- Preventable or Not? (National Safety Council) How to Follow Safely (National Safety Council) (National Safety Council)

Ġ.

- Don't Be a Sitting Duck (National Safety Council)
 Stay Right, Stay Safe (National Safety Council)
 What Right of Way? (National Safety Council)
 The Art of Being Passed (National Safety Council)
 - The Art of Being Passed (National Driving in Cities and Towns (AAA) City Driving (Drivocator)
- Situations in City Driving (Misc. Films 23:6)

- View films.
- Have students give reports on proper driving procedures in urban 7



- Demonstrate procedures, using model cars on traffic boards, for: 3.
- lane-use and lane-changing following distance
- ь. С
 - danger signs
- Review right-of-way rules. 4.
- Discuss pedestrian rights, multiple-lane driving, and one-way streets. ٠.

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EVENT 17/Local Hazard Study

Objectives

- To encourage students to inspect critically their communities for traffic hazards
- To enable students to offer possible solutions for local hazards 2.

Materials

- 1. Poster paper
- 2. Video-tape equipment
- 3. Polaroid camera
- . Cassette recorder

- 1. Have students give reports in the form of:
- a. video-tape program of hazards, directed by students,
- b. poster drawings of local hazards and possible solutions,
- c. interviews of drivers by students.



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EVENT 18/Evaluation Of Previous Events

Objective

1. To ascertain students' knowledge of preceding events

Materials

1. Objective test of teacher's choosing

2. Film

Suggested Activities

1. Administer test to students.

2. If time allows go over questions and answers.

. View film not previously available.

EVENTS 19&20/Adverse Driving Conditions

Objective

1. To develop skills needed for driving safely in adverse weather conditions

Materials

Films (See Appendix A) ;

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Driving in Bad Weather (Misc. Film - 1)

Night Driving and Seeing (AAA)

Adverse Driving Conditions (Drivocator)

Final Factor (Misc. Films - 4)

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Textbook, Chapter 11 2

Charts on braking distances under different road conditions

Suggested Activities

Demonstrate, using model cars, how to recover from skids.

Explain dangers of overpowering, overbraking, and oversteering on slippery roads. 2

Students give reports on winter driving safety factors 3.

car maintenance,

carbon monoxide dangers,

safety equipment for winter driving. р. С. С.



- Students discuss hydroplaning, driving where there is poor visibility, and other special areas. 4.
- 5. Review students on driving too fast for conditions.
- 6. View film.

EVENT 21/Driving Emergencies

Objectives

- To develop the ability to respond quickly and correctly to unpredictable and sudden traffic hazards
- To describe the safety steps to follow in emergency situations 2.

Materials

- Films (See Appendix A)
- Advanced Driving (AAA)
- ۵.
- Driving Emergencies (Drivocator)
 Final Factor (Misc. Films 4)
 Defensive Driving (Misc. Films 24:10 and National Safety Council Series) ٠. م
- Emergency Situations and How to Adjust to Them (See Appendix B) Handout:

- Have students memorize steps to follow when confronted with the following emergencies and others:
- blowout,
- brake failure, а. С
- forced off payment,
- accelerator sticks. ن ب
- View films. 5



EVENT 22/Freeway And Interstate Driving

Objectives objectives

- To teach students how to get on and off interstate highways safely (acceleration and deceleration lane use)
- To enable students to recognize hazards of interstate driving (highway hypnosis, velocitizing, etc.) 5.

Materials

- Films (See Appendix A)

ن:

- Freeway Driving is Different (Misc. Films 2)

 Highways and Byways (35 mm filmstrip) (Misc. Films 11)

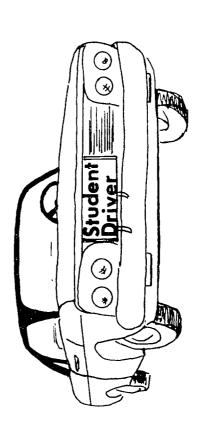
 Open Road (Drivocator)

 Situations on Controlled Access Highways (Misc. Films 23:7)

 Limited Access Highways (35 mm filmstrip) (Misc. Films 12) ÷
- Textbook, Chapter 10

- Students demonstrate proper use of on-wif ramps with traffic board and model cars.
- View film. 5
- Discuss special characteristics of interstates. 3.

- Discuss car preparation for interstate driving. 4.
- Students give reports on: 5.
- highway hypnosis, velocitized driver,
- emergency stop procedures on interstates, advantages and disadvantages of freeway use.
- ပင်္





EVENT 23/insurance And Buying A Car

Objectives

- To impress upon students the importance of having adequate automobile insurance
- To enable students to select their first car with some confidence 5.

Materials

- Films (See Appendix A)

- Buying and Insuring Your Car (AAA)

 Responsible Driver (Drivocator)

 So You Want to Buy a Used Car? (Misc. Films 22)

 Negligence and Liability (Misc. Films 24:12)
- Booklet on car insurance 5
- Textbook, Chapter 17

Suggested Activities

- Arrange for guest speakers (lawyer, insurance salesman, car dealer).
- View films. 5.
- Have students report on types of insurance coverage needed. 3.
- Have students debate "no-fault" insurance.

EVENT 24/Car Maintenance

Objectives

- To teach students the correlation between accidents and car maintenance
- To enable students to conduct necessary preventive maintenance on their or parents' car 7

Materials

- Films (See Appendix A)
- ъ. С
- ပ်
- How the Automobile Runs (AAA)

 Taking Care of Your Car (AAA)

 Love that Car (Misc. Film 14)

 So You Want to Buy a Good Used Car? (Misc. Films 22)
- 2. Textbook, Chapter 16

Suggested Activities

- Have students practice maintenance procedures on driver education ;
- fluid, tire pressure, fan belt, battery, windshield check oil, water, master cylinder, transmission wipers, . ເປ
- practice changing tires. ъ.



Expl. in how to recognize car trouble symptoms: ۲.

wheel alignment, brake failure, power steering, tire tread.

ф. .

EVENT 25/Range And (Or) Simulation Introduction

Objective

To introduce range and simulation procedures to students so that they will understand how they will use them

Materials

Films (Appendix A)

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Getting Ready to Drive (AAA)

Fundamental Driving Techniques (AAA)

Basic Maneuvers I (AAA)

Video tape recordings of ranges in use

Let's Start Driving (Simulation film)

Handouts 5

Procedure sheets for simulation and range instruction ъ. Ф.

Range drawings

Suggested Activities

View (by video tape) range site and inside of simulator van.

Go over procedure sheets with students.

Explain range safety rules and special vocabulary terms to students.

View film. 4.





EVENT 26/Precise Mareuvers

Objective

To develop correct procedures for angle and parallel parking, backing, and three-point turn-around

Materials

- Films (See Appendix A)
- Basic Maneuvers I (AAA)
 Basic Maneuvers II (AAA)
 Parking (Simulation film)
- . q
- In Reverse (Simulation film)
 Precise Maneuvers (Drivocator)
 Parking (Misc. Films 24:11) e 44
- Car Modeïs

Suggested Activities

- View film.
- Demonstrate with model car how to park correctly: 2.
- parallel, . d
- angle, on hills,
- three-point turn-around . .
- Through mimetic drills, practice correct body position for backing car.

EVENT 27/Classroom Events Review

Objective

1. To review with students all important information covered in previous events

Materials (See Appendix B)

1. Possible test questions (handouts)

Suggested Activities

- 1. Go over possible test questions with students.
- 2. View film not previously available.



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EVENT 28/Final Test

Objective

1. To determine the students' understanding of traffic safety

Materials

- 1. Pre-test, used as part of final.
- 2. Test of teacher's choice.

EVENT 29/Grouping Students For Simulation, Range And Behind-The-Wheel

Objective

possible to gear the remaining phases for the beginner, the intermediate, and the advanced student. Besides making the remaining To divide students into homogeneous groups. Grouping makes it phases more meaningful to the student, it also makes it easier to schedule daily lessons.

Materials

- 1. Handouts (See Appendix B)
- a. schedule sheets
- . student group sheets

Suggested Activities

- During this session, the instructor divides the class into three or For example, a class of four groups, depending on the class size. 24 students might be divided thusly:
- and who, in the teacher's judgment, will require the Group A - Eight students who have the least driving experience most help in the remaining phases,
- Group 3 Eight students who have some driving experience,
- Group C Eight students who have the most driving experience, who may already be licensed drivers, and who made the best grades in the classroom phase.



EVENT 30/Review Final Test Grades With Class

Objective

To enable students to know the correct answers to test questions before they leave the classroom phase and begin the other phases

Materials

1. Final Test

Suggested Activities

Answer student questions about test and explain again procedures for beginning other phases. _;



PHASE TWO Driving Simulation



Five-Event Simulation Schedule

(Driving Range Available)

in teaching the events. The names of each event are the same as film titles used in the Allstate Good Driver Training Simulation System (See Appendix A). To offer simulation to more than one school, a 12 or 14 unit mobile simulator is required (See Appendix C). For schools having access to range instruction, the number of simulation hours is The student activities are listed in a sequential form which the instructor may follow five per student. Each event or hour should require one class period for completion. Complete mobile simulator specifications are included in the Coordinator's Guide.

EVENT 1/The Good Turn

Student Activities

- a. Predriving, moving and starting, and stopping procedures,
 - with emphasis on proper braking
- . Explain and demonstrate
- 1. left-hand turn (stress needed to scan entire screen)
 - 2. right-hand turn
 - c. Drill on usage
- 1. Predriving procedures
 - . Starting the engine
 - Moving procedures
- . Stopping procedures
- 5. Lane-changing procedures
- d. Let students drive to subjective part of film

EVENT 2/Moderate Traffic and Hit The Highway

Student Activities

. Review turns with demonstration, explanation, and drill



- Drill on lane-changing procedures ە ئىن ۋ
- Drive to film, allowing time for stops as needed
- Drill on passing procedures (stress getting the big picture)
 - Begin film and stop as needed to stress points

EVENT 3/Hazardous Situations

Student Activities

- Discuss type driving that will be done and possible hazards that
- Discuss importance of vehicle maintenance in preventing many hazardous situations <u>م</u>
- Review driving procedure when confronted with hazardous situations,
- blow out
- tires off pavement
 - emergency vehicles
 - car on fire
- Begin film and ston as needed to stress points Ġ.

EVENT 4/Advanced City Driving

- Review
- traffic control devices
- one-way street driving techniques
 - pedestrian right-of-way
- Drive to film ٩.
- Repeat driving segment if time permits ပ

EVENT 5/Expressways Are Different and Drive In Review

- Review peculiarities of expressways in comparison with ordinary highways
- Drive to film and stop at points of emphasis Explain that this film is an evaluation of progress in simulation e de c. 5

 - Drive to film Repeat driving segment if time permits



Nine-Event Simulation Schedule

(Driving Range Unavailable)

If a school or schools in the Cooperative do not have access to a range, the number of simulation hours is increased from five to nine and should include the following

EVENT 1/Let's Start Driving

Student Activities

- .. Discuss
- 1. advantages of simulation
- differences between simulation and automobile
 - 3. rules for care of simulator
- Drill on usage
- 1. predriving procedures
 - . starting the engine
- . moving procedures
- stopping procedures
- 5. lane-changing procedures
- Let students drive to subjective part of film

EVENT 2/The Good Turn

- Review predriving, moving and starting, and stopping procedures, with emphasis on proper braking ъ
 - Explain and demonstrate the left-hand turn (stress need to scan entire screen) ъ.



- Regin film, let students drive to it, but stop as necessary for additional instruction ن
 - Repeat driving segment if time permits q.

EVENT 3/Moderate Traffic

3

Student Activities

- Review turns with demonstration, explanation, and drill
 - Drill on lane-changing procedures

a. O

- Drive to film, allowing time for stops as needed
 - Repeat driving segment if time permits

EVENT 4/Hit The Highways

Student Activities

- Drill on passing procedures (stress getting the big picture) р. о.
 - Discuss legal aspects of passing
- Begin film and stop as needed to stress points
- Repeat driving segment if time permits ن ب

EVENT 5/Hazardous Situations

- Discuss type driving that will be done and possible hazards that can occur . ਲ
 - Discuss importance of vehicle maintenance in preventing many hazardous situations ъ.





- Review driving procedure when confronted with hazardous situations, such as: ن
- blow out
- tires off pavement
 - emergency vehicles
 - car on fire
- Drive to film and stop as needed to stress points q.

EVENT 6/Winterproof Your Driving

Student Activities

- Allow students to explain ત
- skid recovery procedures
 danger of quick driving actions (braking, stopping)
 - Drive to Winterproof film

۵,

EVENT 7/Advanced City Driving

Student Activities

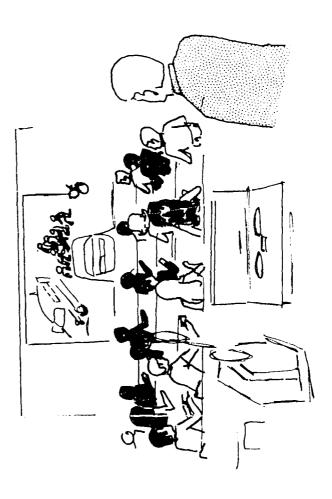
- Review . С
- traffic control devices
- one-way street driving techniques
 - pedestrian right-of-way
 - Drive to film
- Repeat driving segment if time permits

EVENT 8/Expressways Are Different

- Review peculiarities of expressways in comparison with ordinary highways ъ
 - Drive to film and stop at points of emphasis **.**

EVENT 9/Drive In Review

- Explain that this film is an evaluation of progress in simulation
 - Drive to film
 - Repeat driving segment if time permits ر. د.







PHASE THREE Range Instruction



Driving Range Instruction

(Optional Phase)

etc. (See Appendix C). One instructor, with the aid of a paraprofessional or student aide, The multiple-car of f-street driving practice phase requires eight to twelve driver educan easily and safely handle twelve cars simultaneously. The range events can be adjusted by adding exercises involving trailer-pulling, emergency evasive action maneuvers, etc. munication equipment available as well as other materials, such as traffic cones, signs, These alterations can be used to keep the advanced driver from becoming bored. Typical cation cars, depending upon the size of the range site. Also, there must be range comrange layouts are included in Appendix C.

EVENT 1

- range safety rules
- pre-ignition procedures
 - starting procedures
- steering procedures stopping procedures
- moving vehicle forward and backward # @ G C T P

EVENT 2

- review ъ.
- driving around outer perimeter in a clockwise and counterclockwise direction
- slalom course (forward and backward figure-8 exercise)

EVENT 3

р. С.

practical skill exercises left- and right-hand turns and intersection maneuvers

lane-changing

EVENT 4

ф. .

review skill exercises

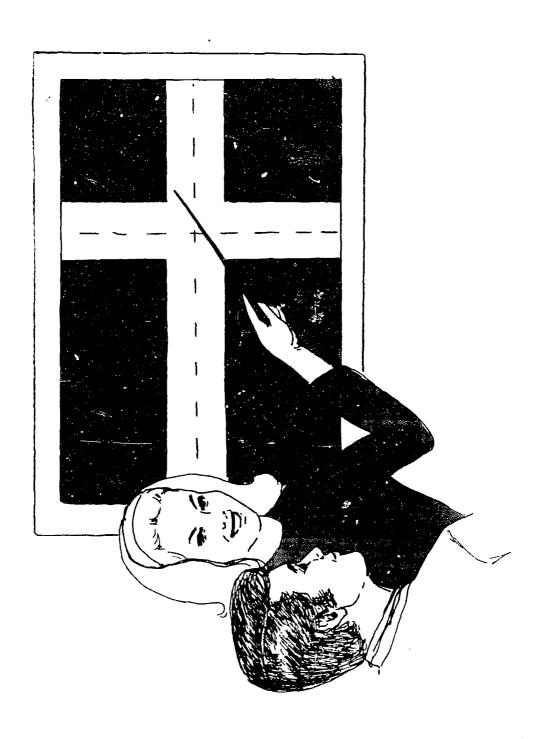
parking opposing traffic

EVENT 5

off and on interstate

parking review

opposing traffic skills evaluation





PHASE FOUR Behind-The-Wheel Instruction





Behind-The-Wheel Instruction

Detailed lesson plans for this instructional phase are not included here because facilities, hours, and student needs vary widely from program to program.

(For general information and assistance in preparation for this phase, typical behind-the-wheel lesson plans are included in Appendix F.) It is important that each student's driving time include as many varied experiences

Where a range is available, students usually In schools not having access to range instruction, each student should receive a spend two hours on local streets and highways. (State regulations should be taken minimum of three hours behind the wheel. into consideration here.)

Each time the student drives the instructor will evaluate his or her performance using the "Behind-the-Wheel Checklist" (See Appendix B). For safety, the driver education car should be equipped with appropriate AAA signs on each side and on the rear. Also, a dual control brake should be installed on the passenger side for emergency use by the instructor.

No more than four students should occupy the driver education car at one time.

APPENDIX A Films And Filmstrips





AAA SPORTSMANLIKE DRIVING TELECOURSE SERIES

AAA, Each of these films is 30 minutes long, 16mm, and can be obtained from: ifteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20005. Fifteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

How the Automobile Runs - Demonstrates and explains in simple language the generation and transfer of power to drive wheels and the proper operation and maintenance of car. Black and white.

Black and Taking Care of Your Car - Emphasizes need for maintenance and its value in longer car life and safety during use. Black and Attitude and Behavior of a Good Driver - Explores the characteristics of individuals which can cause poor driving practices. Stresses example each driver is to his Attempts to give insight so students may avoid or overcome fellow drivers. Black and white. behavioral problems.

Traffic Laws Made by Nature - Demonstrates simple laws of friction, gravity, inertia, and impact. Emphasizes results of violation of natural laws and value to driver of knowing and understanding these laws.

Motor Vehicle Laws - Detailed answers given to questions concerning driver's license, vehicular equipment, speed laws, road racing, reckless driving, signaling, traffic control devices, and various other violations which can result from lack of driver knowledge and understanding. Black and white.

Getting Ready to Drive - Demonstrates need for familiarity with car as well as routines which must become habitual to one beginning to drive. Color.

Fundamental Driving Techniques I - Gives proper procedures for starting and stopping car and techniques of signaling and observing. Emphasizes head and eye movements as well as hand and foot skills. Automatic transmission. Color. Fundamental Driving Techniques II - Explains use of gears, procedures for starting standard transmission, and need for good handfoot coordination. Ceapr.

Basic Maneuvers I - Demonstrates backing and turning procedures and emphasizes need for practice. Color.

Basic Maneuvers II - Demon. rates basic skills needed for hill starts and parking. Includes information on standard transmission as well as on automatic. Color. Advanced Driving - Illustrates well-known situations and littleknown remedies for evasion of situation dangers. Emphasizes need for developing good judgment and awareness in defensive driving. Color.

Includes Night Driving and Seeing - Illustrates many factors in night driving, ranging from effects of different light intensities on the eyes to defensive driving measures available. instruction on proper use of sunglasses. Color. Reaction, Braking, and Stopping Distances - Graphically illustrates concepts of car control and need for cushion of safety. Demonstrates brake detonator test. Black and white.

Driving in Cities and Towns - Demonstrates ten fundamental driving skills, such as adjusting speed for conditions, driving ahead on, and driving cooperatively. Emphasizes need for defensive driving and knowledge of basic skills first. Color



is followed by demonstrations of techniques of driving on curves, <u>Driving in the Country</u> - Cautions about over-relaxing at higher speeds and in less traffic on open roads. The points on communication with other drivers through signals and car position over hill crests, and returning to pavement after dropping off. Overtaking and passing are demonstrated, too. Color.

Buying and Insuring Your Car - Selection of a car for purchase is followed by discussion of various types of auto insurance and need for liability insurance. Black and white.





ALLSTATE Driver Trainer Simulation Films

Details about these films is available from General Precision System, Allstate, Link Division, Binghampton, New York 13902.

- 1. Let's Start Driving
- 2. The Good Turn
- 3. Moderate Traffic
- Advanced City Driving

4.

- 5. Hit the Highways
- Expressways are Different
- . Shift for Yourself
- 8. Hazardous Situations
- 9. In Reverse
- 10. Parking
- 11. Driving After Dark
- 12. Winterproof Your Driving
- 13. Drive in Review



DILIVOCATOR SYSTEM FILMS

Information about films can be obtained from Raytheon Learning Systems Company, 475 South Dean Street, Englewood, New Jersey 07631.

DRIVOCATOR FILMS

*1.	Forces of Nature I - 29 minutes	*10.	*10. Adverse Driving Conditions
*2.	Forces of Nature II - 29 minutes	*11.	*11. City Driving - 20 minutes
3.	Social Pressures - 20 minutes	*12.	Attitude Emotions - 20 minutes
4.	Signs of Life - 27 minutes	*13.	Getting Ready to Drive - 36 minutes
5.	Rules of the Road - 27 minutes	*14.	Precise Maneuvers - 29 minutes
•	Challenge of Traffic - 29 minutes	*15.	*15. Open Road - 20 minutes
*7.	Psychophysical Factor - 29 minutes	*16.	Defensive - 20 minutes
*8.	Basic Skills - 36 minutes	17.	Responsible Driver
*8	Driving Emergencies - 24 minutes	*18.	*18. Missing Link - 29 minutes

*Wide Screen



NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL SFENSIVE DRIVING SERIES

With the exception of the first one, the same teacher is used to explain and demonstrate each point. The cars shown are out-dated and the films are aimed at an adult audience, primarily commercial drivers, but the information given is good and the points are well made. There are four complete sets of these films. Write to Journal Films, 909 West Each of these films is eight to nine minutes long. All are in black and white. Diversey Parkway, Chicago, Illinois 60614.

- accident (as well as several others demonstrated) could have been Preventable or Not? - A professional driver learns how his recent
- How to Follow Safely Clearly demonstrates the six possible collision situations connected with following. Also demonstrates and explains reaction time and braking distance with Detonator Test. 5
- Don't Be a Sitting Duck Shows the responsibilities of a driver to vehicles behind. Gives ways for that driver to show those behind what his intentions are and ways to keep them from following too 3.
- Stay Right, Stay Safe Gives points to remember about keeping to the right of the road on straight-aways, curves, and at intersections. 4.
- What Right of Way? Shows intersection collision possibilities and makes points to remember about approaching intersections and the potential dangers there. 2.
- passed on left, changing lanes while being overtaken on inside lane, The Art of Being Fassed - Demonstrates and explains rules of being changing lane to make right turn, and moving from parking into flow of traffic. 9



MISCELLANEOUS FILMS

- Driving in Bad Weather 8 minutes Color Demonstrations and discussions of various types of bad weather driving and how to deal with each situation. Covers reduced visibility, loss of traction, hydroplaning, etc. Ford Motor Company Film Library, The American Road, Dearborn, Michigan 48121
- speed limits, lane changes, safe following distance, freeway hypnosis, Freeway Driving is Different - 15 minutes - Color - Demonstrates and explains safety features of freeways, traffic merging procedures, and freeway exiting. A very good film which should hold students' interest throughout. Ford Motor Company Film Library, The American Road, Dearborn, Michigan 48121.
- and painful recovery, expensive hospitalization costs for his parents, and adjustments he had to make for a new way of life should impress car as it wrecks and becoming paralyzed. The explanation of his long The David Hall Story - 27 minutes - Color - An excellent motiviating tragedy of one teen-ager's life in his being thrown from a speeding students. Solana Studios, Box 1068, Naples, Florida 33940. film on driving carefully, emphasizing defensive driving. 3.
- The Final Factor 14 minutes Color Demonstrates and explains how many factors (and drivers) contribute and build up to an accident. night driving hazards, and bad weather dangers. ANA Foundation for Includes sequences on merging traffic and passing lane on freeway, Fraffic Safety, 734 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 4
- No Accident 28 minutes Color Shows and explains many collision tests made at Ford Motor Company proving grounds. A bit commercial Company Film Library, The American Road, Dearborn, Michigan 48121. as it emphasizes what Ford is doing about the problems. . N



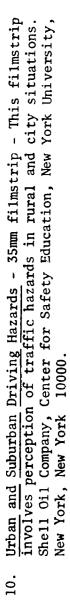


- roads as a result of tests and also of safety features built into Safety First, Second, Third - 28 minutes - Color - Briefly covers three factors of traffic safety--driver, environment, and Film Library, General Motors Building, Detroit, Michigan 48202. automobile -- and deals with the last two extensively by showing automobiles as a result of tests. GMC Public Relations Staff, various collision tests made at General Motors proving grounds and pointing out safety features built into proving grounds 9
- Smith System of No Accident Driving 28 minutes Color Demonstrates and explains Mr. Smith's theory of accident prevention. Gives his five points to remember for safe driving: (a) aim high in steering, (b) keep your eyes moving, (c) get the big picture, (d) leave yourself an out, and (e) ride on a cushion of space. Ford Motor Company Film Library, The American Road, Dearborn, Michigan 48121.
- We Driver 10 minutes Color Emphasis on expecting the un-expected. Gives a new viewpoint of clear vision in driving Public Relations Staff, Film Library, General Motors Building, situations by using overhead shots from a helicopter. Shows expressway driving, turming, speed reaction time-visibility, intersection signals and signs, and pedestrian rights. GMC Detroit, Michigan 48202. **∞**

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accidents seen are presented in dramatic form. Very impressive Wheels of Tragedy - 27 minutes - Color - Shows veteran patrolman taking rookie on first weekend oute during a long holiday weekend. Actual scenes are snown with all the gory detail of seriousness of driving. Highway Safety Foundation, Inc., Box film if instructor thinks students need "waking up" to the crushed and agonized victims. Possible causes of various 1563, Mansfield, Ohio 44907. 6

(63)



- She11 0i1 Highways and Byways - 35mm filmstrip - This filmstrip involves perception of traffic hazards in highway situations. Shell Oi Company, Center for Safety Education, New York University, New York, New York 10000. 11:
- Limited Access Highways 35mm filmstrip This filmstrip involves Oil Company, Center for Safety Education, New York University, perception of traffic hazards in interstate situations. New York, New York 10000. 12.
- the facts about driving and drinking in an intelligent and softsell manner. Chevrolet Motor Division, General Motors Corporation, Drivin' and Drinkin' - 14 minutes - Color - This film presents 465 West Milwaukee, Detroit, Michigan 48202. 13.
- Love That Car 10 minutes Color A humorous approach to the importance of automobile maintenance. AIMS Instructional Media Services, Inc., Box 1010, Hollywood, California 14.
- Background to the Motorcycle 14 minutes Color Points out the need for better motorcycle training and demonstrates basic motorcycle controls. American Honda Motor Company, 100 West riding techniques, attitudes, and the use and function of 41andra Blvd., Gardena, California 90247. 15.
- Honda Motor Company, 100 West Alandra Blvd., Gardena, California American Demonstrates natural forces that affect motorcycle riding, Natural Forces and the Motorcycle - 14 minutes - Color inertia, friction, gravity, force of impact, etc. 16.

MISCELLANEOUS FILMS (Continued)

- accepted training methods to acquire basic and defensive riding Operation of the Motorcycle - 14 minutes - Color - Demonstrates skills and shows the fundamentals of safe motorcycle operation in traffic situations. American Honda Motor Company, 100 West Alandra Blvd., Gardena, California 90247. 17.
- A Matter of Judgment 20 minutes Color Shown and explained are the proper operating procedures to be followed in all kinds of road traffic. Also demonstrated are the effects of weather, indoctrination for the beginner or for review. Highway Safety Foundation, Inc., Box 1563, Mansfield, Ohio 44907. skidding, condition of tires, seat belts, etc. An excellent 18.
- Aetna Life and Casualty Company, 151 Farmington Avenue, Look Who's Driving - 8 minutes - Color - This film is in cartoon animation and is useful in showing the effects of emotions on Hartford, Connecticut 06115. driving. 19.
- To See Ourselves 14 minutes Color A very good film about psychology and driving. Aetna Life and Casualty Company, 151 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut 06115. 20.
- emphasizes nature's laws, the effects of alcohol, hydroplaning, WGN, Continental Broadcasting Mathematics of Disaster - 28 minutes - Color - This film 60618. Company, 2501 Bradley Place, Chicago, Illinois etc. Great value for review. 21.
- type car he wants and the amount he wants to spend. He uses important visual tips in making his decision. Ford Motor Company The customer chooses the So, You Want to Buy a Good Used Car? - 15 minutes - Color - This film offers a useful formula to a used car buyer, particularly a Film Library, The American Road, Dearborn, Michigan 48121. young person making his first purchase. 22.

- Chevrolet Film Strip Series 35mm Color Chevrolet Motor Division, General Motors Corporation, 465 West Milwaukee, Detroit, Michigan 23.
- You as a Driver (includes 78 rpm record)
 The Engine that Powers the Car
 - - The Power Train 3.
- Laws that Govern Your Driving Natural
 - Using the Rules of the Road 5.
 - City Driving Situations in
- Situations on Controlled Access Highways
- on Rural Roads and Highways Situations
- Your Responsibility as a Driver (includes 78 rpm record)
- Driver Education Slide System 160 color slides with teaching guide. Designed specifically for daylight viewing on chalkboards or walls. With carousel and projector. Denoyer-Geppert Audio-Visuals, 5235 Ravenswood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60640. 24.

These slides cover:

- Natural laws (inertia, friction, gravity, impact, centrifugal force) Physical factors (alcohol, reaction time, following distances)
 - Shift operations and gauges (instrument panel)
 - Signs and signals (flashing lights, hand and electric signals, warning and regulatory signs) 3.
 - Pavement markings and lane positions (rules of road) Turning (left, right, U, Y turns) 5. 6. 9.

 - Intersection rules and procedures (right-of-way)
 - Passing
- Night driving
- Defensive driving (emergency procedure) 10.
 - Parking
- Accident responsibility (procedures in case of accident, liability, negligence)
 - Four different patterns of state highway intersections (illustrates your own traffic situations) 13.

APPENDIX B Student Handouts



DRIVER EDUCATION PROGRAM

PARENTS PEKMISSION FORM

;	(Student's Complete Name)
2.	(I would like to be called)
3.	
	(Address) (Telephone)
4.	
	(Date of birth) (Age in years) (Months) (Classification)
у.	I plan to take Driver Education the
6.	I have a license dated 7. I have a permit dated
∞.	If you do not have a permit, what is your birth certificate number
9.	I have some driving experience Absolutely none
	Explain
	Signature (Parent or guardian)

The cost is for a permit. The affidavit form must be signed with full names throughout, notarized, and presented to the Driver License Examiner with birth certificate. Form must be signed if student is under 18 years of age.

Please Note: All students and automobiles used in Driver Education Training are insured.



AFFIDAVIT OF PARENT CONSENT

- One parent must accompany applicant to Examining Station. Forms must have FULL NAMES throughout. 1.2.3.

T	TOU MUST BRING YOUR BIRTH CERTIFICATE WITH YOU TO THE EXAMINING STATION	OF COUNTY OF	, make oath in due form of law that I/we are/am	of	(name of applicant) and that I/we hereby ioin in	
3. Form 4. No f 5. Each any must	 }	STATE OF	I/we	the	is	(mon said app license obligati guardian understal operatingus/me andamages (

יייי ייייי אייייי אייייי אייייי אייייייי	Ur. Lic. No.	Relationship
Full First, Middle and Last Name	Dr. Lic. No.	Relationship
Sworn to and subscribed before me this	day of	, 19
NOTARY PUBLIC		
My commission expires day of	, 19	
This Affidavit must be signed by both parents and it must be Notarized	parents and it must be	Notarized



Driver Education Pre-Test

[. Multiple Choice

- Should a quick stop be necessary on a slippery road surface, it is best to:
 - a. Be sure a hand signal precedes brake application b. Alternately apply and release the foot brake, aw
- Alternately apply and release the foot brake, avoiding locking of the wheels
- Use the parking brake because it can stop the car in less distance than the foot brake. ပ
- Should someone say that you are "overdriving your headlights", it means that: 5
 - a. You should clean the headlight glass
 b. The light beams are set too low, indicating need f
- The light beams are set too low, indicating need for adjustment You are looking too far ahead of the area illuminated by the headlights
 - You cannot stop your car in the distance that the lights shine ahead
- The best thing to do is: Blow your horn and alternate between bright and dim headlights An approaching driver fails to use low beam headlights. 3
 - b. Alternate between parking lights and dim headlights
- Dim your headlights but flash a spotlight on the approaching vehicle Alternate once between dim and bright headlights and then place control ပ
 - in dim position.
- Which of the following is LEAST likely to cause excessive engine temperatures? b. radiator clogged with insects broken fan belt
 - c. worn brake linings
 - d. insufficient water in radiator
- What is the proper technique for turning the steering wheel when going around 5.
- twist arms around without moving hand position short, quick turns, two-handed light grip ۾ a. both hands at top of wheel hand-over-hand, light grip
- 6. Right-of-way rules determine:
- when a driver should yield to directions of traffic signals
- when certain laws are in effect
 that a driver must keep to the right
 - traffic priority

- What must you have in your possession and in the car in order to drive?
 - the vehicle registration card and a certification of title
 - your driver's license and learner's permit
- the vehicle registration card and bill of sale
- your driver's license and your vehicle registration card
- Under what conditions are planks most dangerous to drive on? œ.
 - when wet and parallel to the direction of travel **Þ**.
- when wet and perpendicular to the direction of travel when wet and oblique to the direction of travel
 - when wet, regardless of how they are laid

ပ

What is a major hazard in overbraking?

6

- the brake system may fail
 - a tire may blow out
- the wheels may lock and cause a skid ပ
- the brake system may be greatly weakened for later use
- At which of the following temperatures is ice on the road most dangerous? 10.
 - 32 degrees above zero
 - 10 degrees above zero
- 10 degrees below zero
- "Last clear chance" is associated with:
- right-of-way laws
- official signs or signals
- bridges across navigable waters
 - responsibility for accidents
- A key word in deciding at what speed to drive is: 12.
 - police
- points ъ,
 - fines
- conditions

- Before backing the car out of a garage or driveway, the first thing to do is: obtain the most efficient position for driving and visibility 13.
 - Ď.
 - make sure emergency brake is released
 - check mechanical condition of car ن ب
 - check behind the car
- he is able to stop his car quickly because of his reaction time. Which shows a driver to be expert in meeting sudden adverse conditions? 14.
 - he is exceptionally accurate in his steering **Ď**
- he is able to manipulate his vehcile easily
- he anticipates these conditions and is prepared to respond properly
- By which means can you best control the effects of centrifugal force, kinetic energy, and force of impact while driving? 15.
 - steering
 - braking <u>٠</u>
 - speed
- use of the transmission
- Which is considered the most important automobile insurance to carry? 16.
 - property damage
- collision
- liability ۵,
- comprehensive
- Why are insurance premiums generally higher when a car is to be driven by someone under 25? 17.
 - oung people tend to go to college and out of agents territory
 - in several states this is the law Ď.
- driving records of too many young people have resulted in claims
 - many young people solo drive when they do not have licenses
- The most frequent cause of traffic accidents is?
- the driver
- unfit cars
- poor roads
- inclement weather

- In which direction will a car go when the top of the steering wheel is turned 19.
- to the left going both backward and forward
 - to the right only when going backward
- to the right only when going forward to the right going both backward and forward
- What should be the first step when starting any car with an automatic transmission?
 - set the parking brake
- put selector in D position ъ.
 - check oil pressure
- put selector in R position
- If the engine of an automatic transmission car fails to start because of "flooding" what should you do? 21.
 - pump the accelerator pedal gently while starting
 - close the throttle almost entirely while starting
- hold the accelerator pedal to the floor while operating the starter
 - pull the choke all the way out while starting
- How should a driver check his blind spot?
- slow down while looking at the rear-view mirror
- look at the rear-view mirror for several seconds
 - turn head and check to the left or right rear
 - speed up while looking at the rear-view mirror
- Left turns on two way four lane streets are started from the lane:
 - immediately to the right of the center line next to parked cars on the left side of the street
 - immediately to the left of the center line



- When the right wheels of a car go off the pavement, what is the correct way to get them back on? 24.
 - slow down and then gradually turn the front wheels to the left
- continue at present speed and turm the front wheels to the left
 - slow down and then turn the front wheels sharply to the left
- continue at present speed and gradually turn the front wheels to the left
- What should you do to maintain the same degree of safety in your night driving as in your day driving?
- wear tinted glasses to reduce glare
 - drive close to the center of the road
 - reduce the speed at which you drive
- keep your eyes directed slightly toward the left side of the
- If two cars arrive at an intersection at the same time the 26.
 - . car turning right has the right-of-way
- b. driver on the right should be given the right-of-way
 - car going the fastest has the right-of-way
- 1. driver on the left should be given the right-of-way
- 7. The yellow light on a traffic signal means a. go if there is no other traffic
- a. go if there is no other traffic b. be prepared to stop or clear the intersection
 - get ready to go
- proceed with caution
- 28. A green arrow pointing right used with a red light means
 - a. no one must stop
- b. all motorists must yield before turning right
- c. all motorists must stop except those turning left
 - d. all motorists must stop

means
light
\mathbf{red}
flashing
A
.63

stop as long as the light is flashing ٠. ٠. ٠. ٩

slow down

stop and proceed with caution if the way is clear

slow down and proceed with caution if the way is clear

When entering an expressway you must 30.

stay in the acceleration lane and increase speed to that of the other vehicles

stop at end of acceleration lane if unable to merge ٠,

drive into a traffic lane immediately, because other traffic will move over for you ပ

stop and wait for an opening in traffic

÷

Matching II.

Peripheral vision

High-aim steering

Hydroplaning effect

Perception

Highway Hyponsis

Blind spot 9

Visual acuity

Transmission

Odometer 6 Comprehensive 10.

The ability to see details accurately

ä

a device that records the total mileage traveled ۵,

transfers power from the engine to the drive shaft and rear axle, regulating wheel speed through the use of gears ပ

covers damage to a car from causes other than collision ÷

an area obscured from the driver's vision by part of the car ė

staring blindly with a blank stare 4

driving so fast on wet pavement that a cushion of water builds up under the tires . 00

seeing and identifying an object or hazard 'n.

(con't)



- i. fuzzy, un-clear vision that detects objects in the upper, lower, and side range of vision
- j. keeping vision directed well ahead and at the center of the intended lane

III. True or False

- 1. Carbon monoxide is easily detected by its color and smell
- The "staggering" drunk is the most dangerous type of drunk driver
- A pedestrian should always walk on left side of road facing oncoming traffic
- When stuck in deep snow, the best way to try to get out is to "rock" the car
- The best thing to do when someone is "tailgaiting" your car is to tap brakes lightly and speed up.
- If the vehicle ahead is turning right you should signal right to warm drivers behind
- 7. Interstate 4 runs generally north and south
- A glowing oil pressure light means you should always add oil ∞.
- A three digit interstate number means that it runs around the perimeter 6
- 10. Driving an automobile is a privilege not a right

Driver Education Pre-Test Answer Sheet

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21. C 22. C 23. A 24. C 25. C 25. C 25. C 27. B 27. B 29. C 39. A 30. A	
11. D 12. D 13. D 14. D 15. C 16. C 17. C 19. A 20. A	III. True - False 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. F 8. F 9. T
1. B 2. D 3. D 4. C 6. D 7. D 8. A 9. C	II. Matching 1. I 2. J 3. G 4. H 5. F 6. E 7. A 8. C 9. B



PSYCHOPHYSICAL TEST RESULTS FORM

		8	86		80		89				Letter Rating
School		Letter Rating_	Letter Rating		Total		Letter Rating				Letter
		Total			Correct Far of 8 Trials		ad Correctly				Total
9	I. Field of Vision	R L R L	II. Color Vision	Pistance Judgment	Correct Near of 8 Trials	Visual Acuity	Number of Letters Read Correctly_	Reaction Time	1. — 6. — 2. — 7. —	3.	4.
Маше	i.		II.	III.		IV.		``			



THE EYES HAVE IT

Ö

HOW TO SEE AND WHAT TO LOOK FOR WHILE DRIVING

To drive expertly, you need to carry out 5 Seeing Steps that let you read the traffic picture quickly.

The 5 Seeing Steps

- AIM HIGH IN STEERING Look ahead when driving, at least a block in front of you. When turning corners watch well ahead along the center of your turming path and you will turm smoothly and safely.
- GET THE BIG PICTURE Keep your central vision scanning a wide deep roadway scene. Use your peripheral vision (side vision) 7
- KEEP YOUR EYES MOVING A fixed stare at any object while driving is very hazardous. Force your eyes to move at least every two seconds in driving. Check rear mirrors often. κ,

(Moving your eyes is restful and cuts down eye fatigue, a common cause of accidents.)

- MAKE SURE THEY SEE YOU When possible conflicts could occur, communicate with other cars by 1) Signals, 2) Eye Contact, and 3) Horn. Use any or all of the above when necessary. 4.
- LEAVE YOURSELF AN OUT Keep a cushion of space between you and other cars; a foot lightly on the brake when approaching a dangerous intersection is a good example. Keep a swerving space open as often as you can. 5





IN TENNESSEE, FOR EXAMPLE, MOST FATAL ACCIDENTS WERE CLOSE TO HOME

result of automobile accidents which took place within 25 miles of the driver's Eighty per cent of Tennessee's 1363 traffic fatalities in 1970 were the

Seventy-five per cent of the traffic fatalities were men.

Other facts revealed in a recent survey included:

- miles per hour and 48 per cent were exceeding safe speeds. Of the vehicles involved in fatal accidents last year, 34 per cent were traveling at speeds between 40 to 50 ij
- Of the 1363 killed, 30 per cent were under the age of 25 5
- 3. Pedestrians died in 12 per cent of the fatal accidents.
- occurred during daylight hours and 45 per cent occurred on More than half of the fatal accidents, 53 per cent
- Seven of every 10 fatal traffic accidents occurred on rural roads s.

There are 2,083,251 licensed drivers in the state and 2,435,000 registered motor vehicles.

More than 9,000 Tennesseans lost their privilege to drive in 1970 - 7,135 for driving while under the influence of an intoxicant.

EMERGENCY SITUATIONS AND HOW TO ADJUST TO THEM

ANIMALS ON THE ROAD

Don't spare the animals for human lives. Avoid the animal if doing so will not cause you to become involved in an accident.

ERAKES FAIL

Take foot off accelerator pedal. Pump brake repeatedly. Shift to low gear Rub tire against shoulder of pavement or curb, or hit a fence or small bushes quickly before picking if possible. Apply park brake gradually. up speed if you are on a mountain road.

3

lights. Slow down. Look at your edge of the road. Pull over and give the BLINDING LIGHTS
Don't fight the other driver with your lights. Don't look at the other other driver plenty of room.

DRIVING ON SNOW AND ICE 4.

Keep well under dry road speed. Keep car pulling steadily. Make no sudden changes in speed, gear ratio or direction. To slow down, lightly "pump" the brake pedal two or three times.

FLOODING OF CARBURETOR S.

Turn ignition to "on" position. Engage starter for twenty or thirty seconds until engine starts. Repeat if necessary. Press accelerator against floor and hold (do NOT pump accelerator).

GAS PEDAL STICKS 9

Turn off ignition. Depress clutch or move selector to "N". and pull off the highway.

7

HOOD FILES UP Look ahead out of the left window. Look under the center of the hood. Pull off the road as soon as possible.





8. LIGHTS FAIL

Try other lights - hit turning signal, dimmer switch (high or low beam), parking lights, fog lights, brake lights. If battery or cable failure steer as best you can and stop quickly.

9. RECOVERING FROM A SKID

Straighten front wheels when Steer in the direction in Keep yourself under control. Avoid braking. which the rear end of the car is skidding. car begins to straighten.

10. RUNNING OFF PAVEMENT

Turn sharply back onto the highway after slowing down. It is best to wait for a driveway or an area where the urge to return to the pavement inediately. Straddle the pavement Release accelerator pedal. Keep firm grip on the steering wheel. edge until the car is under control. the pavement is nearly level.

11. STALLING ON RAILROAD TRACKS

shift lever in low or reverse, engage clutch, press starter. Automatic transmission - get out of the car and obtain assistance to push the car If train is coming, leave the car. Standard transmission - place gear off the tracks.

12. DEEP RUTS AND/OR HOLES IN ROAD

Maintain a firm grip on the steering wheel. Try to avoid. Reduce speed.

13. STEERING FAILURE

Brake down rapidly. Hard steering - pull off the road and check for low tire or broken power steering belt.

14. SUBMERGED CAR

Escape through open window before water reaches the window level. If car inks too rapidly, move to rear passenger compartment to breathe trapped air while planning escape.

15. TIRE BLOW OUF

firm grip on the steering wheel. Keep wheels as straight as possible. Rear tire blowout is considered more dangerous. Avoid braking. Pump brakes lightly. Get well off the road to change the tire.

16. WHEN AN ACCIDENT IS IMMINENT AND UNAVOIDABLE

bassenger - cross arms over face and press head and arms against dash. Steer until the accident is unavoidable. Turn off ignition to lessen with the situation. Stay in the car. Cross arms over face and press Rear seat passengers - cross arms over face and press head and arms the possibility of fire. Steer to the right, normally, and adjust against the rear of the front seat. Each person in the car should head and arms against dash or steering wheel. Right front seat have seat belts securely fastened.

17. WRONG-WAY DRIVERS

stop. If there is no shoulder, try to get out of the oncoming driver's path. Do not attempt to outmaneuver him. Once out of the way, try to flash your lights and blow your horn to attempt to make the driver defensive action. If at all possible, pull onto the snoulder and What should you do if you meet a wrong-way driver? First, take in error aware of what is happening.

U-turm or try to back up, umless you have plenty of visibility and traffic Pump your brake until you slow your car, don't go into a skid. to control traffic before you attempt to turn around. Use your emergency Steer to the nearest shoulder and stop, facing traffic. Wait for police flasher to warm oncoming drivers. All passengers, including the driver, What to do if you should become a wrong-way driver: Don't make a should get out of the car.

18. CAR CATCHES ON FIRE

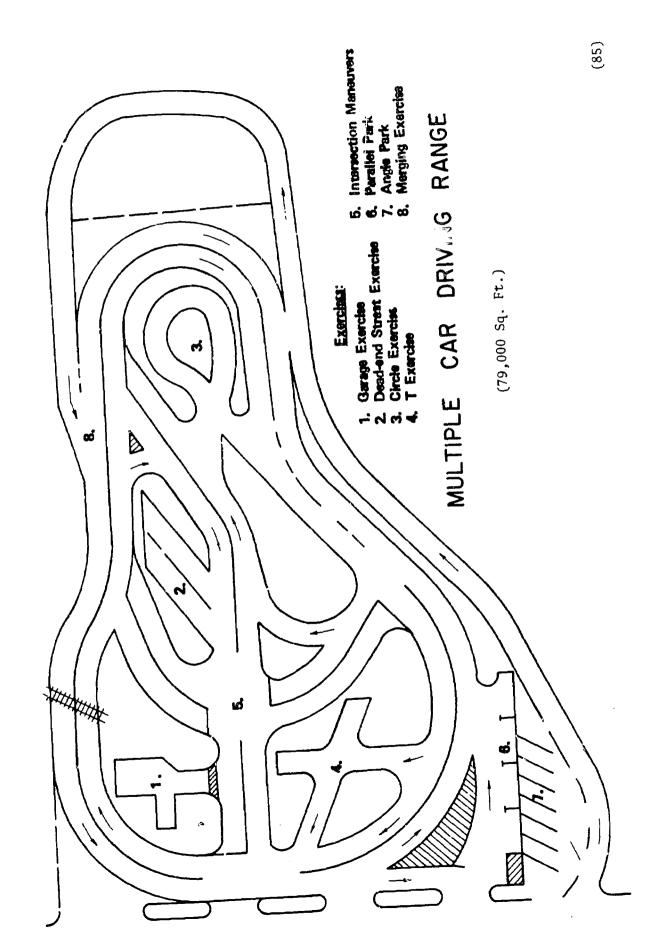
cap 五 Carry fire extinguisher. Throw mud, dirt, or snow on blaze. can be used to carry water from ditch or stream.



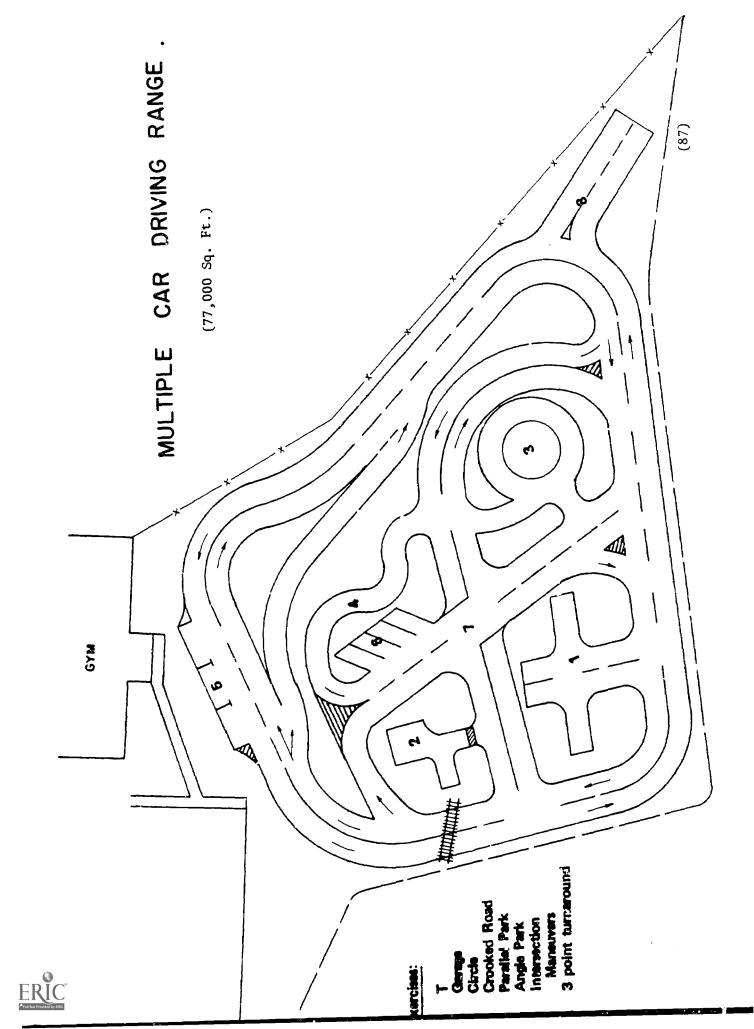
REAR END COLLISION IMMINENT
Throw yourself across front seat or slump down as your head is supported by back of front seat. 19.

BEE IN CAR Ignore while driving. Stop on shoulder of road and then remove the bee. 20.









SAMPLE SCHEDULES

23 B C
22 C B
21 A B C
20 B C
17 C A B
16 A B C
15 B C
14 C A B
13 A C
10 B C
0 A B
∞ K m U
A C
BACG
ひをとし
MARCH Simu. Range B.T.W.
Teacher 1 1

Example - Class of 24 students, 5 teachers, 15 day operation, phase program

5 hours simulation 5 hours range 2 hours b.t.w. Each student:

28	M 4
27	B A
24	ВА
23	В
22	В
21	A B
20	В
17	ВА
16	B A
15	B A
14	В
13	ВА
10	ВВ
6	٩٢
œ	B B A A
1	ВА
9	ВВ
10	A B
MARCH	Simu. B.T.W.
Teacher	4 7

Example: Class of 24 students, 5 teachers, 18 day operation, 3 phase program

Each student: 9 hours simulation 3 hours b.t.w.

STARTING, MOVING, AND STOPPING PROCEDURE

Starting Procedure 1. Enter car ï.

- Lock doors
- Place key in ignition

4

- Adjust mirrors Adjust seat
 - Fasten belts 9
- Check parking brake for "ON" position
 - Shift in park
- Press gas pedal and release
- Foot cover brake (cover till step 18) 10.
 - Start engine

II.

- Shift to proper gear Moving Procedure
- Release parking brake
 - Check traffic forward Check mirrors 14. 15.

 - Signal 16.
- Check blind spot
- Foot off brake and accelerate into proper lane
 - Center car in lane

III.

Check traffic forward Stopping Procedure 1. Check traffic

Position car in lane

Check mirrors

Reduction of speed Check blind spot

. 6 S.

Signa1

Position car in lane

Brake

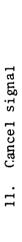
- Parking brake to "ON" position Shift to "N" or "P" gears 7. 8. 9. 10.

 - Turn off key remove it
 - Unfasten sert belt
- Leave car and LOCK THE DOORS



LANE-CHANGING AND PASSING PROCEDURES

(Basic requirement of law going in one direction. Lamp Change Check traffic forward and rear Signal Check blind spot A. Accelerate Chancel signal	(Basic requirement of lane changing is having at least two lanes going in one direction. Passing is done on a two-way roadway.)	Passing (Two lane changes)	. l. Check traffic forward and rear	2. Signal	 Check blind spot - Warming (lights or horm) 		4. Accelerate	5. Change lanes	6. Cancel signal
	(Basic requirement of lan going in one direction.	Lans Change	1. Check traffic forward and rear	2. Signal	3. Check blind spot	4. Accelerate		5. Cancel signal	



Change lanes

10.

Check blind spot

6

Signal

. x

Check mirrors for car just passed

7.

(91)

OFF-STREET MULTIPLE-CAR DRIVING RANGE DISCIPLINE

- Students will enter cars only upon signal from the instructor.
- 2. Always know the number of the car you are driving.
- The car radio is to be used only for communication from the instructor--do not adjust. 3.
- No student will start or move the (r until directed by the instructor. 4
- The speed limit on the range will be a maximum of 15 mph until changed by the instructor. 5.
- When following another car, remain at least three car lengths behind the car ahead. 9
- When driving, do not turn head to look at the teacher or at the radio receiver.
- Once you have received instructions in an area, you are free to enter that area if it is not occupied. <u>«</u>
- At the close of the period, the driver will park as instructed and leave the key in the left outside door lock. 9.
- Pay attention to the instructor and do only as you are instructed. 10.
- 11. Eating or drinking is not allowed in the cars.
- Keep both hands on the steering wheei, except when signaling or backing. 12.
- The driver shall always observe the proper pre-ignition and starting procedures on the range. 13.



- When backing, always follow proper backing procedures -- do not look forward until car comes to a complete stop 14.
- Signal Be alert: watch the car in front of you; if it stops, you stop. whenever you stop. 15.
- Directional signals will be used on all turns until directed by the instructor to use manual signals. 16.
- Be sure to watch your warning lights and temperature gauge. 17.
- If you become confused, give stop signal, go through stopping and securing procedures, and consult with the instructor. 18.
- Before leaving car, go through the proper stopping and securing procedures. 19.
- Student's misconduct will result in immediate a pulch a from class. 20.

PROCEDURE FOR BEGINNING DRIVING SKILLS

- ORIENTATION TO THE CAR AND PRE-DRIVING SKILLS Ä
- Check traffic before entering car from left side
- Locate controls and safety equipment
- Adjus: seat use cushion if necessary
- Close and lock door all doors should be locked
 - Adjust mirrors inside and out
- Fasten seat belts passengers too
 - Adjust ventilation
- STARTING THE ENGINE
 - Key in ignition
- Parking brake "ON"
- Cover foot brake lightly
- Shift to "PARK" gear indicator
 - Turn ignition "ON"
 - Check gauges
- Depress foot brake
- Depress accelerator and release (set automatic choke) OR depress accelerator part way and hold if engine is already warm
 - Turn key to start and release as engine catches
 - May have to adjust air/heat control after engine has started 9.
- MOVING FORWARD ပ
- Shift to "D" gear while foot brake is still depressed (B-7)
- Release parking brake
- Place hands on wheel in 10-2 position
- Check traffic forward
- Greck traffic to rear (mirrors)
- Give proper turn signal (and hand signal if car is directly behind).
 - Check "blind spot"
 - Release foot brake
- Accelerate slowly into proper lane, checking once more over shoulder





- STOPPING ENGINE AND CAR D.
- Get into proper lane using correct signals
 - Glance into mirrors
- Give proper turn signal (and hand signal for stopping)
- Gradually release accelerator slow down Brake lightly to stop at curb or side of road <u>ج</u>
 - Shift to "P" gear
- Parking brake "ON" Turn ignition to lock and remove key Unfasten seat belt
- Theck oncoming traffic before exiting car
- BACKING CAR <u>п</u>
- Shift to reverse while foot is still on brake (B-7)
- Check traffic front, sides, and back (also for obstacles)
 - Assume backing position
 - Release foot brake
- Accelerate slowly in desired direction, checking "danger
- Brake lightly to a stop
- gear and continue (D-7-10) as desired Shift to"P" 6.

COMMENTS

RANGE EVALUATION SHEET

			Gr	Grade
- 5	Pre-driving procedure (for each violation)	1		
. 5	Crosses center line	,		
-20	Speed too fast	· 1		
-15	Failure to yield	j		
. 3	Failure to signal	1		
-10	Failure to completely stop	j		
- 3	Hits cone	j		
- 5	Hits cone representing a car	1		
1 33	Improper backing position	1		
. 3	Yellow line violation in exercises	1		
. 5	Improper lane selection	,		
1 5	Improper lane change (for each violation)	ļ		
. 5	Following too closely	1		
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Para	Parallel Parking			
Angl	Angle Parking			



STATEMENT OF COMPLETION

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these important good driving characteristics and judgments further if you point out, as you ride with him, traffic situations that may lead to trouble unless good judgment and defensive While many safe driving skills have been practiced during the course, there has not been time to develop judgment and defensive attitude in traffic situations. You can help to develop has completed the Driver Education course. driving techniques are used.

Observation of his driving indicated that additional practice is needed in the following areas:

Speed control Right-of-way rules Knowledge of safe driving practices

Backing the car

Right and left turns

Heavy-city traffic driving "Hand-over-hand" steering

Angle parking

Overtaking and passing on highway Lane-changing

Parallel parking Driving attitude

I£ We wish to thank you for your cooperation in helping make this course a success. you wish to discuss your child, please feel free to contact us.

Sincerely,

Instructor



DRIVER EDUCATION ACCIDENT REPORT

(Use with Events 11 and 12)

Date of Accident	Time
Accident reported to appropriate police authority (highway patrol, city police, sheriff)	ority (highway patrol, city police, sheriff)
Driver Education vehicle involved	
Instructor's Name	
Address and Phone No.	
Driver's Name	
Address and Phone No.	
Driver's License or Permit No.	
	Sex
Witness	
Address and Phone No.	
Witness	
Address and Phone No.	
Make of Car Year	Model
Serial Number	License No.
City or Town	County
Injury: YesNo	
Detailed Remarks (submit attachment if necessary):	(ary):



This is to Certify that

has satisfied the requirements for completion of the

DRIVER EDUCATION COURSE

as prescribed by the Board of Education,

and is, therefore, awarded this CERTIFICATE.

thisday of	19 , at	
High School,	County,	
	ADDRESS OF SCHOOL	

INSTRUCTOR

PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOL



APPENDIX C Sources Of Equipment



SOURCES OF EQUIPMENT*

Miscellaneous Equipment

Coxco

Allied Sound Visual Education Company	ce Lane	Nashville, Tennessee
Allied So	401 Spence Lane	Nashville
Sound Slide System		
Sound Sli		

Cards	education	
Master and	for driver	er)
angnage	adapted	y teacher

Brake Detonators

Allied Sound Visual Education Company 401 Spence Lane Nashville, Tennessee

|--|

Sportsmanlike Driving, sixth edition (textbook)

Driver Evaluator

Magnetic Traffic Board

734 Fifteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20005	American Automobile Association 734 Fifteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20005
---	--

American Automobile Association 734 Fifteenth St., N. W.	Washington, D. C. 20005
American 4 734 Fiftee	Washingtor

Brake Reaction Timer

Car Models (to illustrate parking, etc.)	American Automobile Association 734 Fifteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20005
Overhead Projector and Trans- parencies (teacher made)	3-M Company Film and Allied Products Division 3-M Center St. Paul, Minn. 55101
Dual Brake Control	Associated Engineering Service 23 - 19 122 Street College Point, New York 11356
l6mn Projectors (Graflex)	Link Division Singer Education and Training Products 30 Rockefeller Plaza New York, New York 10020
35mm Filmstrip and Slide Projector	Link Division Singer Education and Training products
Mobile Simulator (12 or 16 unit model)	General Precision System, Allstate Link Division Binghampton, New York 13902
Drivocator (Aetna)	Raytheon Learning Systems Company 475 South Dean Street Englewood, New Jersey 07631
Projector Streens and Tables	Any source

*These sources are recommended by existing cooperative driver education programs. This constitutes no endorsement by Appalachia Educational Laboratory.



ERIC *

The equipment listed below is available through The American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Brake reaction detonators (electrical, threebarrel, and mechanical) Hydraulic dual controls Ignition cut-off switch Bar type dual controls Magnetic traffic board "Student Driver" sign Dual master cylinder Parking demonstrator Hand steadiness test Clutch and universal Reaction time tests Cable dual controls Steel stanchions Steering trainer Steering model Roof top sign Jerk recorder Flannel board Vision tests Traffic sign Transmission Differential Gearshift Cylinder

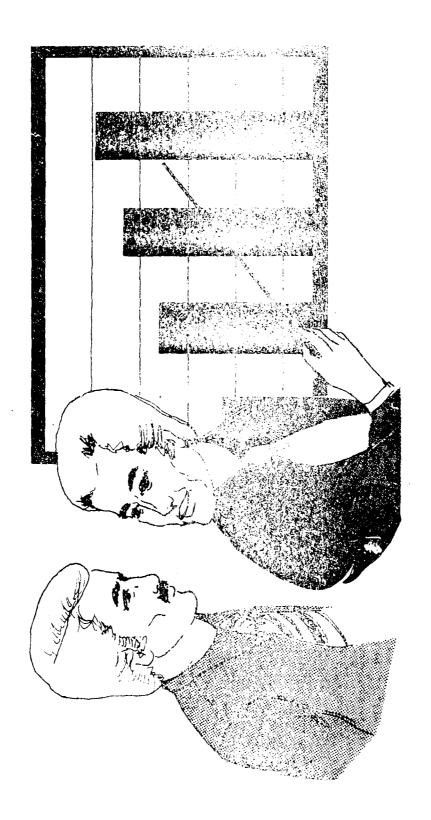
The following firms also manufacture or distribute equipment for use in driver education classes.

Porto-Clinic Instruments, Inc. New York, New York 298 Broadway 4945 Edgemere Avenue Baltimore, Maryland Heyimum-Bylt Bausch and Lomb Optical Company 18 So. Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

Range Equipment

Bumpa-Tel Box 611 Cape Girardeau, Mo. 63701	School made	High school electronics department	School made
Traffic Cones and Sticks (50 per range)	Numbered Cartop Signs (8 or 12)	Transmitter (FM or AM model)	Traffic Signs ("Stop," 'Yield," etc.)









APPENDIX D Sample Post Even Tests



ERIC FULL TO SERVICE OF SERVICE O

EVENT 6/Driver Evaluator Testing

I. Depth Perception

Student positions himself 1 1/2 to 2 feet from the edge of a table, eyes level with the top of the table. Using a string attached to front of a toy car, he maneuvers it between two other stationary cars so that front bumpers are approximately equidistant from the edge of the table.

II. Binocular Vision

With one eye closed, student steps forward and touches finger to point of pencil laying extended over the edge of a table.

With one eye closed, student brings tips of index fingers together from distance of one foot.

III. Peripheral Vision

Student stands looking straight ahead with arm raised and outstretched at side. He moves his arm toward the front of his body until his hand comes into view. If the arm passes through 20 degrees or more peripheral vision is poor.

IV. Reaction Time

With chalk draw an accelerator and brake pedal on the floor about one foot apart. Student places his right foot on the accelerator pedal while another person drops a coin from shoulder height. If the student can move his foot from the accelerator to the brake pedal before the coin hits the floor, his reaction time is within 3/4 of a second.

V. Glare Resistance

Student looks through a foot-long tube at a 100 watt light bulb for five seconds in a semi-dark room. Within seven seconds he should be able to read from a printed page.





EVENTS 8 and 9/The Accident Problem

•	Which of t	Which of the following violations will NOT result in	ι the
	revocation	revocation of one's license?	

Speeding

Drunkenness

Falsification of records

Recklessness

Leaving the scene of an accident

Stealing a vehicle

point system is best described as The 6

A system used to correct bad drivers.

A system to be feared.

A system for keeping a record of licensed driving behavior.

A system to develop awareness of bad driving practices.

system of little merit.

Explain what procedures you would follow if you were to have an accident in each of the following situations.

You own the vehicle and have liability insurance. 3 You own the vehicle but have no liability insurance. 4.

You own the vehicle but have no liability insurance and cannot get a "general release." 5

Answer Key

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(con't)
Problem
Accident
1 9/The
s and
EVENTS

as	1
described	
	•
best	٠
is	
driver	•
defensive	
A de	
;	

One who minds his own business. e d C C e e

One who shares his experiences.

One who lets other people affect his driving.

One who averts accidents by preventing accident situations.

One who prevents accidents.

From the list below select three characteristics of a defensive driver.

2 % 4

Maintains partial control of his vehicle Ъ.

Keeps his eyes moving

ပ

Is informed of impending danger situations

Is not escape conscious e e

Is a nonconformist

Is mechanically conscious of his vehicle

Is not emotionally stable £ 69 If traffic begins to "box" you in, what is the appropriate response? . 2

Answer Key

1.2.5.4

PO PH



EVENT 10/Motorcycle Safety

- How is a motorcycle defined in state laws?
- What type of protective gear is required of motorcycle operations? Passengers? 2
- on the motorcycle before one is allowed to carry a passenger? What additional, permanently mounted equipment is required 8
- Indicate the number of feet required to stop a motorcycle traveling on dry pavement at each of the speeds listed by writing the correct letter in the blank. 4.
- 175 feet ње ф.с. р.в. 30 mph 40 mph 50 mph 20 mph 5. 6.
- 150 feet 90 feet 40 feet 75 feet
 - 120 feet
- If a dog charges a motorcycle, what procedure is generally the best defense? ∞:
- At what angle degree should motorcycles cross railroad tracks and bridge expansion joints? 6
- Why is the center strip of each traffic lane dangerous for motorcyclists? 10.
- Most motorcycle fatalities result from what kind of injury? 11:

Answer Key

- 5.
- ø 4
 - 6.

EVENTS 11 and 12/Man-Made Traffic Laws

Unit Test: Traffic Laws, Regulations, Driving Speeds, and Restrictions

(Events 11 and 12)

The speed limit for driving on an interstate highway is --**:**

80 mph 50 mph 65 mph 70 mph 25 mph E C C B F

speed limit for driving in a residential area is-The 5

20 mph 30 mph 25 mph 50 mph 15 mph

speed limit for driving in a school zone is--The 3.

A.

10 mph 20 mph 5 mph 15 mph 25 mph n п

The legal speed limit for open highway driving is--4

50 mph 55 mph 60 mph

65 mph 70 mph <u>.</u> н





EVENTS 11 and 12/Man-Made Traffic Laws

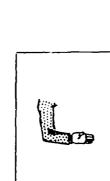
(con't)

Outline the correct procedure for overtaking and passing another car. v.

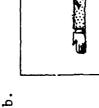
Outline the correct procedure for making a righthand turn.

Outline the correct procedure for making a lefthand turn.

Identify the hand signals shown in the diagrams by placing the correct letter in each blank.



ю .





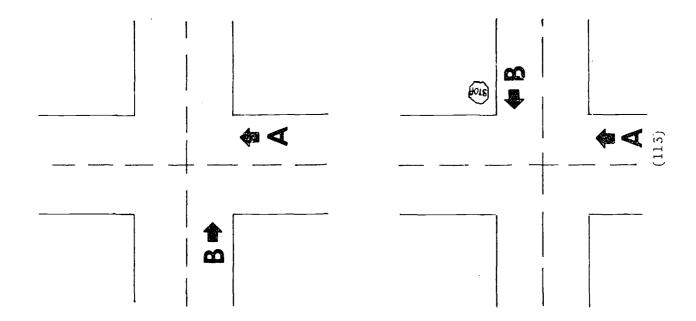
ပ

Stop or slow Right turn Left turn

8.7.6

Which of the following situations do NOT legally require that the driver stop his vehicle? 6

- Red flashing light
- Public conveyances at railroads School buses
- Emergency vehicles D.C.B.
- When entering a primary highway from a secondary highway ய்
 - Railroad crossings
- All of these do require the driver to г. С



Assume that the intersection pictured is a four-way Which driver has the right-of-way? stop. 10.

(con't)

EVENTS 11 and 12/Man-Made Traffic Laws

Car A Car B

The car reaching the intersection first

The car still moving

A matter of driver courtesy and is not governed by a set rule A. C. E.

In the diagram, which car has the right-of-way? 11.

Car A

The car on the major highway

A matter of courtesy

Both cars must stop B. C. B.

(con't) EVENTS 11 and 12/Man-Made Traffic Laws Assume that the intersection has a flashing red light. Which car has the right-of-way? 12.

1

Car A Car B

Car A must stop

Car B must stop

All cars must stop and then proceed with Cars A and EDCB.

6 6

C having right-of-way over Car B.

Seven of the pieces of equipment listed below are legally Identify them. required on all automobiles.

13. 14. 15. 16. 19.

Four fog lights K.J.H.G.F.E.D.C.B.K.

Two headlights

Taillights Whistle

Horn

Brakes

License plates

Muffler cutouts Safety glass

Windshield obstructions

Rearview mirrors



EVENTS 11 and 12/Man-Made Traffic Laws (con't)

Following are five steps which should be followed after an accident. Place them in the correct order.

- Secure accident report from police EDC.B.
- Stop and render assistance to injured
- File report with State Department of Public Safety
 - Notify police
- Identify yourself to people involved

20.

Answer Key

15. E	16. F	17. 6	18. I	19. K	20. B, E, D, A, C	
	9°6					
	2. C				6. A	

From the list, select two reasons for licensing illusts.

7:

- To raise revenue from fees
- To determine driver's ability

 To keep a record of all drivers living in a state
 To protect the life and property of citizens
 To determine whether the driver can read
- A. G. E.



(con't) EVENTS 11 and 12/Man-Made Traffic Laws

Place a, b, or c in front of each.

- Those who may not drive in the state.
- Those who may drive without a license. Those who may drive when properly licensed.
- Persons driving motor vehicles. Persons driving farm equipment. A person with only one eye. Those under the age of 16. An out-of-state resident. An insane person A drug : !dict. Draft dodgers.

Choose three reasons which explain why drivers are tested.

- 11. 12. 13.
- To determine ability to read and use road signs
 - To develop state awareness
 - To determine physical and mental limitations EDC.B.
- To determine driver's knowledge of highway safety
- To determine state progress and highway development

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EVENTS

14.	15.	17.	

Road tests

Balloon tests

Physical tests

Driving demonstration

Road sign test

Reaction time test

Rules test

Which six of the following do NOT relate to the road test?

18	. 62	 ,1,	.77	.63	

Smooth stops Right-of-way

Angle parking

Lane

Lane changes

Backing

Hazardous conditions

Signals

Stopping and starting Parallel parking Pedestrians A H C C H F C

Entering a car All of these HIJYJEZ

Checking oil

Describe briefly the procedure for renewing a driver's license.

24.



EVENTS 11 and 12/Man-Made Traffic Laws (con't)

Answer Kev							15. e	
	ð	Р	ರ	ပ	Ъ	a	Ъ	ದ

17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. EVENTS 11 and 12/Man-Made Traffic Laws (con't)

Identify each of the signs pictured by writing the letter in the appropriate blank.

. ಬ

- Yield
 - Stop
- Speed Limit
- Merging Traffic 4.

ъ,

- Railroad Crossing 5.
- Crossroad 9
- Curve
- Interstate Route Marker ∞:

ပ်

- U.S. Route Marker 6
- State Route Marker 10.

Answer Key

ф.







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3. 5. 6. 7. 9.



SPEED

8

LIMIT

EVEN'F 13/Nature's Traffic Laws

Safe Driving Tips

For each of the driving speeds indicated, identify the corresponding stopping distance on dry pavement.

264 feet	186 feet		347 feet		
ц	ъ.	ပ	p	ė	ų.
					h —
	ddin				
20	30	40	20	9	70
1.	5.	3.	4	ις.	9

Select the statement which best expresses the legal responsibility of the driver to the pedestrian.

Driver must stop for peaestrians.

Driver must stop for pedestrians at crosswalks.

Pedestrian crossing is independent of driver.

Driver is not responsible for pedestrian action.

Driver should follow pedestrians walking along the road. с п.

Select the correct sequence of actions for parallel parking and write the letters in order in the blank.

Turn wheel sharp right and back slowly. B.

When clear of car ahead, turn wheels sharp left and back slowly to car behind. Stop even with car ahead but about 1 1/2 feet away from it.

o.

Turn wheel sharp right and pull toward curb.

(con't)
Laws
Traffic
/Nature's
13,
EVENT

To park down hill with a curb the front wheels should be--

6

- Turned outward
- Left in center steer
 - Turned inward

٠. م.

Should not be considered

10.

- Turned outward ъ.
- Left in center steer
 - Turned inward
- Should not be considered o e

Identify the three areas in which a car may be legally parked.

11. 12. 13.

- In front of garages Within 15 feet of driveways
- Any area that does not have a no parking sign In tunnels ပ ÷
 - Parking lots ė
 - Bridges
- Within 15 feet of fire hydrants
- Within an intersection 4. 8.4



EVENT 13/Nature's Traffic Laws (con't)

Answer Key

D. B. C. A	•	В	þ	o.	b .	٥
8	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	1
Ð	Ŧ	ပ	p,	ಡ	Ф	٦,
-	2.	3.	4.	5.	9	7

EVENT 22/Freeway and Interstate Driving

On the blank write in the correct sequence the letters corresponding to the actions involved in entering an interstate highway. 7

Signal intention to merge into main traffic lane a. Merge into main traffic lane
b. Obey posted ramp speed
c. Signal intention to merge into
d. Yield to approaching traffic
e. Turn signal off
f. Accelerate to cruising speed

On the blank write in the correct sequence the letters corresponding to the actions involved in leaving an interstate highway. 5

Signal intention

Move to deceleration lane

Check rear view mirror

Turn signal off . . .

Reduce speed



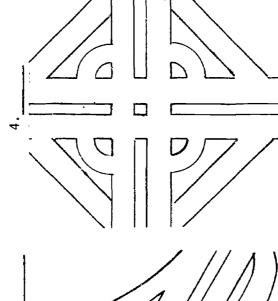
EVENT 22/Freeway and Interstate Driving (con't)

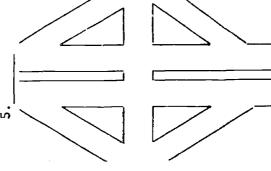
Identify the type interchange illustrated by writing the letter in the blank.

- Directional
- а. Ф.
- Trumpet Diamond ၁ က
- Cloverlead

- Multilateral 9 44 90
- Bidirectional

٠,









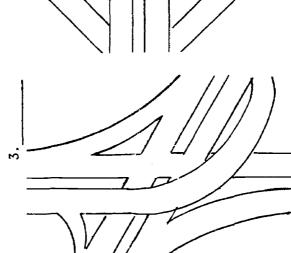




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3.5.

Answers:





EVENT 24/Car Maintenance

- . Discuss the operation of an internal combustion engine explaining the four-stroke cycle principle.
- 2. What does a spark plug do?
- 3. What does a carburetor do?
- Describe how the engine produces power from the time of fueling until the wheels turn.
- List the advantages and disadvantages of automatic transmissions. 5
- 6. List three functions performed by oil in a car's engine.
- Name the parts of the power train and briefly describe the function of each. 7.
- 8. How is an automobile engine cooled?
- 9. What relationship does the operation of a hydraulic brake system have to the amount of fluid in the master brake cylinder?
- What is the work of the distributor? Why is its timing so important? 10.



Student's name Date

Score 1 point for each correct response.

I. Driver
Checks doors
Adjusts seat
Buckles seat belt
Adjusts mirror

II. Starting Engine Checks gearshift or selector Brakes when using selector Looks in all directions
Smooth start
Places hands in stable position
Does not drive too fast for conditions
Does not straddle lanes
Does not follow too closely

Smooth stop Does not hesitate too long at stop

Comes to a full stop

Stopping

IV.



V. Parallel Parking
Gives proper signal
Stops in proper position
Backs less than three times
Does not strike curb
Does not hit stanchions
Does not stall engine
Parks within six inches of curb

VI. Upgrade and Downgrade Proper wheel position Secures all brakes

VII.

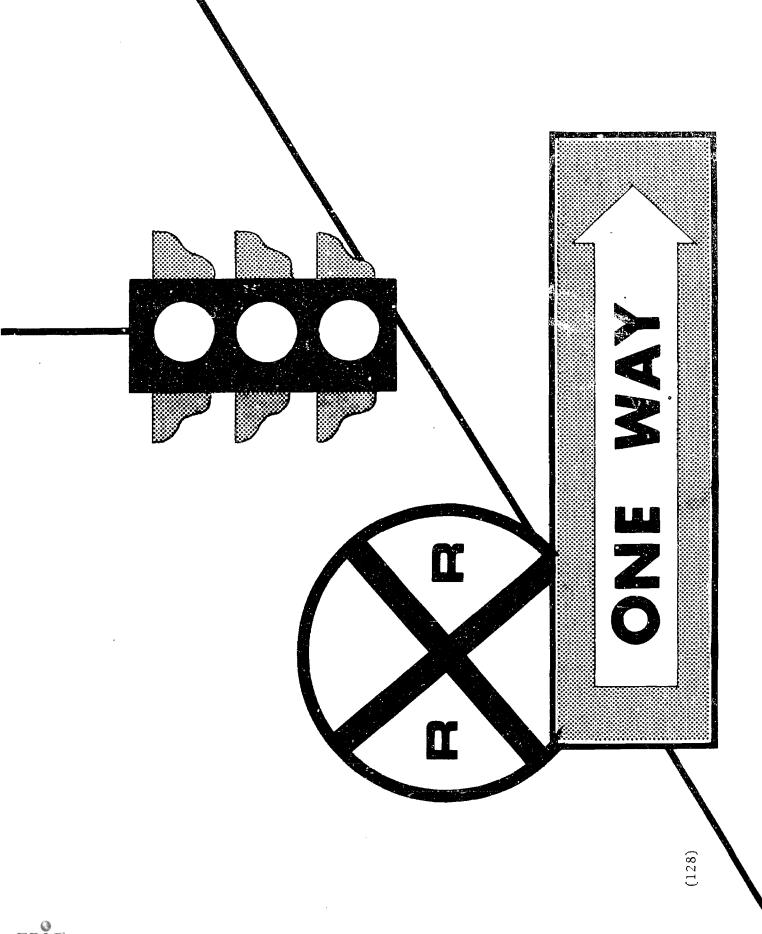
Signaling
Turning-gives proper signal
Leaving curb-gives proper signal
Does not go through yellow light
Does not go through red light
Uses hand signals

Possible score: 30

Ratings:

30-29 points Very Good 28-24 Good 23-19 Average 18-16 Poor Note: Time is allowed in the instructional schedule for a written final examination. The items for such an examination can be taken from tests contained in this manual and those available with the Drivocator and simulator equipment.







APPENDIX E Supplementary Materials





Supplementary Materials

required for the Cooperative Driver Education Program, instructors may wish to supplement While the supplementary materials and equipment listed in this Appendix are not their materials with others from the list.

Books

Washington: The Foundation, 1967. Automobile Safety Foundation. The Multiple Car Method.

New York: Pyramid, 1970. 1970 Motorcycle and Trail Biking Handbook. Behme, Bob.

New York: Arco, 1970. Bradley, James J. Your Future in Automotive Service.

New York: Causes and Prevention of Road Accidents. Cohen, John and Barbara Preston. Hillary House, 1969.

Fales, E. D. Book of Expert Driving. New York: Hawthorn Books, 1970.

New York: Dodd, Mead, 1964. To My Son, the Teen-Age Driver. Felsen, Henry G.

Starline, Scholastic Book Services, 1970. Gault, William C. Dirt Track Summer. New York:

Automechanics. Peoria, Illinois: Bennett, 1969. Glenn, Harold T.

Teenager and Safe Driving. New York: Rosen, 1967. Griffen, Garnet. New York: Barnes, 1966. Hoffman, Robert N. Murder on the Highway: Its Causes and Cures.

New York: (revised edition) Driving Today and Tomorrow. Hyde, Margaret 0.

South Holland, Revised edition. Illinois: Goodheart-Wilcox, 1970. Johnson, Larry and Bill Toboldt.

Third edition. New York: ley, Paul W. How to Drive Better and Avoid Accidents. Crowell-Collier, 1969. Kearney, Paul W.

National Commission on Safety Education. Policies and Practices for Driver and Traffic Safety Education. Washington: National Education Association, 1964.

Purdy, Ken W. Young People and Driving. New York: John Day, 1967.

Radlauer, Edward. Motorcycles, Whirling Wire Wheels. New York: Abelard-Schuman, 1969.

Schlesinger, Lawrence E. Is There a Teenage Driver in Your House? New York: Signet Books, World Publishing Company, 1967.

Sports Illustrated. Sports Illustrated Book of Safe Uriving. Philadelphia: Lippincott,

Weiers, Ronald M. Licensed to Kill: the Incompetent American Motorist and How He Got That Way. Philadelphia: Chilton, 1968.

Periodicals

Car and Driver. New York (Ziff-Davis) Monthly Car Life. Newport Beach, Calif. (Bond) Monthly Hot Rod Magazine. Los Angeles (Peterson) Monthly Motor Age. Philadelphia (Chilton) Monthly Driver Letter. Chicago (National Safety Council) Monthly



Textbooks

- New York: Driver and Traffic Safety Education. Aaron, James E. and M. K. Strasser. Macmillan, 1966.
- New York: American Automobile Association. Sportsmanlike Uriving. Sixth edition. McGraw-Hill, 1970. (Filmstrips and loops supplement text).
- Basic Driver Education. Danville, Illinois: Interstate, 1965. Bonner, James S.
- Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Driver Education and Traffic Safety. Prentice-Hall, 1967. Certner, Simon.
- Glenn, Harold T. Youth at the Wheel. Peoria, Illinois: Bennett, 1965.
- Glenview, Fourth edition. Let's Drive Right. Scott, Foresman, 1968. Halsey, Maxwell and Richard Kaywood. Illinois:
- Driver Education. Cranbury, New Jersey: Barnes, 1968. Hoffman, Robert N.
- Lauer, A. R. Tomorrow's Drivers. Chicago: Lyons and Carnahan, 1967.
- Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1967. New York University, Center for Safety Education.
- Road to Better Driving. Revised edition. ville, New York: Cambridge Books, 1965. White, Ernest B. and M. P. Bingham.

Tests

Civil Service Examination Fassbook: Motor Vehicle Operator

National Learning Corporation 132 Livingston Street Available from:

New York, New York 11201

National Test in Driver Education

Center for Safety Education Available from:

New York University

Washington Square New York, New York 10001

Siebrecht Attitude Scale

Center for Safety Education Available from:

New York University

Washington Square

New York, New York 10001

Gates Scale of Emotional Maturity (Doctoral dissertation, 1954)

Available from:

William B. Gates University of Houston

Houston, Texas 77002



Sources of Free and Inexpensive Films, Filmstrips, etc.

Aetna Life and Casualty 151 Farmington Avenue Hartford, Conn. 06115	Allstate Insurance Company Driver Education Section	Allstate Plaza	Northbrook, Illinois 60062
Aetna Life and Casual 151 Farmington Avenue Hartford, Conn. 06115	Allstate Insurance Con Driver Education Sect	Allstate Plaza	Northbrook, Illinois

AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety (Materials may be available through local AAA branches) Washington, D. C. 20005 734 15th Street N.W.

American Automobile Assn. Traffic Engineering and Washington, D. C. 20006 Safety Department 1712 G Street N.W.

535 N. Dearborn Street American Medical Assn. Chicago, Illinois

Highway Improvement Dept. Dearborn, Michigan 48120 Ford Motor Company Traffic Safety and American Road

Division of Public Information St. Louis, Missouri 63119 American Optometric Assn. 7000 Chippewa Street

227 Faulkner Road, N.W. Association Films, Inc. Atlanta, Georgia 30324 N. W. Ayer and Son, Inc. 1345 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10019

(See nearest Bell System Bell Telephone System business office). Champion Spark Plug Company Toledo, Ohio 43601 900 Upton Avenue Film Department

National Safety Council Chicago, Illinois 60611 425 Michigan Avenue No.

Nationwide Mutual Ins. Co. Columbus, Ohio 43215 246 No. High Street

General Motors Corp. General Motors Bldg. 3044 W. Grand Blvd. Detroit, Michigan 48202 Hanover Insurance Group 10 Post Office Square Boston, Mass. 02109 Interstate Commerce Comm. Bureau of Motor Carriers Washington, D. C. 20423

Jam Handy Organization Film Distribution Dept. 2821 E. Grand Blvd. Detroit, Mich. 48211 Kemper Insurance 4750 Sheridan Road Chicago, Illinois 60640 Liberty Mutual Ins. Co. 175 Berkeley Street Boston, Mass. 02117

Marathon Oil Company Film Library 539 So. Main Street Findlay, Ohio 45840 /

Royal-Globe Insurance Co. 150 William Street New York, N. Y. 10038 Sentry Insurance 200 Strongs Ave. Stevens Point, Wisc. 54482

Stonewall Insurance Co. 1804 Seventh Ave., No. Birmingham, Ala. 35203 Travelers Insurance Company 700 Main Street. Hartford, Conn. 06108

U. S. Air Force USAF Central Audio-Visual AF Audio Visual Center Norton AFB, Calif. 92409 U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co. Calvert and Redwood Streets Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Utica Mutual Insurance Co. P. O. Box 530 Utica, New York 13503

Maryland American General Group 701 40th Street
P. O. Box 1228
Baltimore, Maryland 21211

Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. 1 Madison Avenue New York, N. Y. 10010

Modern Talking Picture Service 1212 Avenue of the Americas New York, N. Y. 10036



APPENDIX F Typical Behind-The-Wheel Lesson Plans



ERIC.

Behind-The-Wheel Instruction

Event 1

Objectives:

1. To develop proficiency in adapting skills to a variety of traffic and road situations. Upon completing the unit, the learner will demonstrate correct procedures for entering the car, starting the motor, shifting, steering, creeping, stopping, driving in reverse, and signaling.

Course Content:

Stopping	Driving in reverse	Signaling	a. Manually	b. Mechanically
·	7.	<u>«</u>		
g the car	50	0.00	bo	b 0
Entering	Starting	Shifting	Steering	$\mathtt{Creepin}_{\emptyset}$
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Materials:

Dual control automobile; individual record of behind-the-wheel instruction.

Suggested Activities:

This unit allows each student 1/2 hour behind-the-wheel driving experience and 3 hours observing other students driving. NOTE: The number of sessions required to complete this unit varies depending on class enrollment.

Behind-The-Wheel Instruction

Event

Objectives:

To develop proficiency in adapting skills to a variety of traffic and road situations. Upon completing the unit, the learner will demonstrate correct procedures for judging rights-of-way, turning at intersections, turning vehicle around, residential driving, and city driving.

Course Content:

- Vehicle right-of-way at intersections
 - Pedestrian right-of-way
- Turning at intersections -- right, left, with stop sign, with traffic signals
 - Turning vehicle around -- Y turn, U turn 4.2.9
 - Residential driving
- City driving

Materials:

Dual control automobile

Suggested Activities:

This unit allows each student 1 hour behind-the-wheel driving experience and 3 hours observing other students driving. The number of sessions required to complete this unit varies depending on class enrollment.



Behind-The-Wheel Instruction

Event

Objectives:

To develop proficiency in adapting skills to a variety of traffic and road situations. Upon completing the unit the learner will demonstrate correct procedures for parking, driving on grades, and driving on highways and expressways.

Course Content:

- Parking--Angle and Parallel 1.2.5.4
- Driving on grades--ascending, descending, stopping, starting Highway driving
- Expressway driving

Materials:

Dual control automobile

Suggested Activities:

This unit allows each student 1 hour behind-the-wheel driving experience and 3 hours observing other students driving. complete this unit varies depending on the class NOTE: The number of sessions required enrollment.

Behind-The-Wheel Instruction

Road Test

Objectives:

To evaluate students' ability to operate a motor vehicle safely and efficiently in a variety of traffic settings.

The individual should score at least 19 on the road test.

Course Content:

.. Road test

Materials:

Dual control automobile; road test check sheet (see next page).

Suggested Activities:

Behind-the-wheel training culminates with a comprehensive half-hour road test for each student. NOTE: The number of sessions required to complete this unit varies depending on the class enrollment.



